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Western Nations Agree to Ceiling On Oil Imports

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, Dec. 10 (HRT) — In the diplomatic move yet to limit oil imports, Western nations today committed themselves to national oil ceilings for next year and set quarterly reporting system to monitor and reduce imports if necessary.

U.S. recommendations for drastic import cuts and a new mechanism to penalize oil-consuming nations were rebuffed by ministers at the International Energy Agency meeting.

A major accomplishment was a decision to set up a system of 90-ports on each country's total oil imports. Previously, statistics collected annually — a process considered too slow for effective reaction to supply shortages.

Each country's import report can be used against the international ceiling of crude oil transactions imposed at the Tokyo Economic Summit by the IEA and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development last month. The IEA includes all the Western industrial countries, France, which participates via the EC.

The meeting established national oil ceilings — totaling 24.5 barrels a day — simply cutting oil-consuming nations' commitments and therefore

politically high, some participants said. The collective IEA target, means no growth in oil imports next year. But the U.S. supply predicted by the IEA secretariat and the United States, which expects the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to reduce exports.

U.S. delegation pressed others to pledge a deeper cut of 1 million barrels a day to the U.S. projection of output. But Japan, West Germany and Britain argued that

premature action could trigger panic on the oil markets.

U.S. Energy Secretary Charles Duncan emphasized the importance of the IEA's commitment to act collectively to lower oil imports if supply drops. "What we want to establish is a process, not a number," he said.

IEA governments indirectly acknowledged that today's limits may offer only temporary relief. A joint communiqué said, "Ministers undertook to assure that their countries take serious and effective energy policy action to restrain demand for oil on world markets in 1980."

The IEA agreed to set up a team — whose first report will be ready for a ministerial meeting in March — to assess oil consumers' performance in the light of oil availability and to recommend further cuts if necessary.

Deeper cuts would expose the political problem of how much each country would have to sacrifice. Confirming that the United States would have been ready to commit itself to a lower import ceiling to day if other governments had followed suit, Mr. Duncan acknowledged that a formula needs to be found for "an equitable basis of adjustment, not necessarily a pro rata arrangement, taking into account economic growth, weather conditions and other factors."

Explaining the growing U.S. readiness to consider government intervention in the oil market, Mr. Duncan said that the worsening supply outlook confronted the West with a choice: "Either we ratchet down consumption or else we compete with each other via rising oil prices." He said that today's meeting was a decisive step toward putting in place a cooperative system to stabilize oil markets.

Despite Mr. Duncan's show of satisfaction, U.S. officials said privately that they had hoped for more concrete action. "I guess they won't believe it's really necessary until the supply picture hardens," a U.S. diplomat said.

A noteworthy aspect of the IEA communiqué was its omission of any direct attack on OPEC.

The IEA meeting was timed to precede the OPEC meeting in Caracas on Dec. 17 in hopes of signaling the moderate oil producers that Western countries are trying to do their share in stabilizing the oil market.



Mother Teresa receives the Nobel Peace Prize in Oslo from John Sanness, chairman of the Norwegian Nobel Committee. In background is the painting "Sun Rise" by Edvard Munch.

Mother Teresa Accepts Peace Prize

OSLO, Dec. 10 (AP) — Mother Teresa of Calcutta, the Catholic nun who has devoted her life to helping the poor in India, today accepted the 1979 Nobel Peace Prize "in the name of the hungry, the naked, of the homeless, of the blind, of the lepers, of all those who feel unwanted, unloved, uncared for throughout society."

The 69-year-old woman of Yugoslav birth accepted the Nobel medal and the \$192,000 award before King Olav V of Norway and a capacity audience at Oslo University. Mother Teresa has said that she will use the prize to build hospitals for lepers.

"Though I'm personally unworthy," she said, "I'm grateful and I'm very happy to receive it [for the world's poor]."

"Our poor people are great people, a very lovely people. They don't need our pity and sympathy. They need our understanding love and they need

our respect." Prof. John Sanness, the Norwegian Nobel Committee chairman who presented the prize, said that Mother Teresa deserved the honor "because she promotes peace in the most fundamental manner — by her confirmation of human dignity."

This year's 10 other Nobel laureates, five of them Americans, received their prizes today at a ceremony in Stockholm. They included Theodore Schultz, of the University of Chicago, who shared the economics prize with Sir Arthur Lewis of Princeton University, a British subject born in the West Indies; Allan Cormack of Tufts University and Godfrey Hounsfield of Britain, medicine; Sheldon Glashow and Steven Weinberg of Harvard and Abdus Salam, a Pakistani who works in Italy, physics; Herbert Brown of Purdue and Dr. George Wittig, West Germany, chemistry, and Odysseus Elytis, a Greek poet, literature.

Vance Cites Soviet Threat

U.S. Warns NATO on Delaying Missiles

By Ellen Lentz

BERLIN, Dec. 10 (NYT) — On the eve of the Western alliance's crucial decision this week whether to deploy new advanced U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe, the United States issued a stern warning here

tonight to some of its wavering allies and to the Soviet Union that it will not accept delay in plans to restore an East-West balance of deterrence by modernizing the NATO arsenal.

The strong U.S. statement — evidently kindled by doubts over the West's plans in the governments and parliaments of such NATO partners as Denmark, Norway and the Netherlands — was contained in a speech by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance that was delivered by George Vest, assistant secretary of state for European affairs.

Mr. Vance was in Britain and France today discussing the Iranian crisis.

To those who argue that NATO should delay its deployment decision, Mr. Vance held out the threat of growing problems because of the Soviet Union's efforts to seek military dominance in Europe.

"The Soviet Union, having achieved strategic parity, appears now to be driving toward nuclear preponderance in the European theater," Mr. Vance's speech said.

Mr. Vance said that the NATO modernization plans will be coupled with an arms limitation offer to the Russians to cut long-range nuclear forces in Europe on both sides and on a verifiable basis of equality. He said that there will be ample time to pursue serious arms control negotiations because the new U.S. weapons for Europe — the land-based Cruise missile and

the advanced version of the Pershing missile — will not be ready for deployment before 1983.

Britain, West Germany and Italy, the main NATO allies on whose territory the missiles are to be stationed, are committed to the plan, and Mr. Vance noted the Carter administration's appreciation of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's clear stand on the issue.

The NATO package is up for decision by the foreign and defense ministers of the 17-nation Western alliance at a meeting in Brussels.

Mr. Vance said that the United States and NATO stood ready "to adjust force levels through concrete arms control negotiations."

To Block Arrival of Islamic Volunteers

Lebanon Closes Airspace to Iran Planes

From Agency Dispatches

BEIRUT, Dec. 10 — President Elias Sarkis held an emergency security meeting today and the government closed the country's airspace to Iranian planes to prevent Iranian volunteers from entering Lebanon, the state-owned Beirut radio said.

The government also instructed border posts to turn back all Iranians who did not have valid entry visas issued by the Lebanese Embassy in Tehran.

Mr. Sarkis met the Lebanese commander of 30,000 Syrian troops in the country and discussed measures to bar the Iranian volunteers, Beirut radio said.

Maj. Saad Haddad, commander of the Israeli-backed Christian militia in southern Lebanon, threatened to send his troops into an "all-out war" against the Iranians if they

Khomeini Assailed By Rival Ayatollah

Vance Seeks Joint Moves Against Iran

Opponent Won't Halt Rebellion

By Richard Burt

PARIS, Dec. 10 (NYT) — U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance today sought the support of Britain and France for collective economic sanctions against Iran in what State Department officials said was an escalating international campaign to secure the release of the 50 American hostages in Tehran.

But as talks were under way with British and French leaders, Carter administration officials said Japan of pursuing self-centered economic policies during the Iranian crisis.

In talks today with Margaret Thatcher, the British prime minister, and what officials said was a working dinner tonight with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France, Mr. Vance is said to have discussed several economic steps that Western powers could take if Iran continued to ignore the UN Security Council call for releasing the hostages.

Mr. Vance was scheduled to discuss economic sanctions with the leaders of Italy and West Germany tomorrow.

Earlier administration actions to bring economic pressure on Iran have been criticized privately in Western Europe, particularly President Carter's decision last month to freeze about \$8 billion in Iranian assets in U.S. banks, at home and abroad. Reporters were told today, however, that Mr. Vance's discussions with Mrs. Thatcher and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing were "very positive."

"The secretary outlined the possibilities we saw for future action," a State Department official said. "They were extremely friendly and cordial meetings."

But an administration aide, in an unusual move, directed harsh criticism against Japan's behavior during the Iranian crisis. The aide, who asked not to be identified, said: "We have strong perceptions that Japan has been sending ambiguous signals to Iran on the hostages."

He asserted that recent information indicated that oil companies in Japan had shown "unusually haste" in rushing to purchase Iranian oil previously earmarked for export to the United States and that Japanese banks had gone overboard to help authorities in Tehran overcome the U.S. freeze on Iran's assets.

Mr. Vance and Saburo Okita, the Japanese foreign minister, met here for 45 minutes today.

Officials declined to discuss the details of Mr. Vance's meeting with



Benjamin Civiletti

World Court Hears Plea For Hostages

THE HAGUE, Dec. 10 (AP) — U.S. Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti made a strongly worded plea to the International Court of Justice today to help save 50 American hostages from "illegal and inhuman" imprisonment by Islamic militants in Tehran.

For the first time in public, U.S. officials said they believe that some of the hostages may have been moved from the occupied U.S. Embassy to other, as yet unknown locations. There have been persistent reports in Tehran that some of the Americans have been moved.

"I address this court with awe and restrained anger because 50 of my countrymen are in peril of their lives and are suffering as I speak," Mr. Civiletti said.

He spoke before a packed courtroom, the only empty seats being a row set aside for the Iranian delegation. Iran boycotted the proceedings, contending that the matter does not fall under the court's jurisdiction.

International Law

The court is the main judicial body of the United Nations. The 15 black-robed justices sat impassively while the court's president, Sir Humphrey Waldock, read the U.S. complaint charging that Iran has violated international law and diplomatic immunity by holding the hostages since Nov. 4.

The United States charges Iran with violation of the 1961 Vienna convention on diplomatic relations.

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From Tokyo Dispatches
TEHRAN, Dec. 10 — Ayatollah Kazem Shariatmadari, Iran's leading opposition figure, today accused the government of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini of triggering the fighting in Azerbaijan and of moving toward a dictatorship. It was his sharpest attack to date against Ayatollah Khomeini.

He issued a leaflet saying that he would not attempt to stop the struggle in Tabriz, the chief city of the Turkish-speaking region, between thousands of his supporters and revolutionary guards loyal to Ayatollah Khomeini. Ayatollah Khomeini and his aides had urged him to disband the Modern People's Republican Party and take other measures to halt the insurrection.

Ayatollah Shariatmadari's supporters were in control of parts of Tabriz. The control of the radio and television complex has changed hands several times since the fighting began last Thursday, and it was not clear whether any group controlled all of it. An Iranian government delegation arrived today for

• There is little sign of a solution to the diplomatic impasse over the hostages. Page 2.

mediation talks to try to settle the fighting.

Ayatollah Shariatmadari accused government agents of triggering the Tabriz fighting. He also said that, by dissolving minority parties, the government was moving toward a dictatorship. He said that the government already had violated agreements reached a few days ago on greater self-rule for the Azerbaijan provinces. Because of this, his leaflet said, "I see no reason to intervene any further."

Khomeini Charges

Ayatollah Khomeini, in a statement issued earlier today, again accused the United States of fomenting the trouble. But Ayatollah Shariatmadari said that "to connect all happenings to American imperialism will not solve any problems."

The brave struggle of the people of Azerbaijan during the previous regime was also hampered by American imperialism.

Tehran radio reported further clashes today around the Tabriz radio station, and one report said that at least three persons had been killed in the renewed fighting. But Western journalists on the spot said that they had seen no evidence of any renewed clashes and that they doubted the accuracy of the radio report. At least nine persons reportedly were killed and 60 wounded in the fighting yesterday.

During the last two days, the Tabriz radio-television complex has variously been controlled by anti-government dissidents, by leftist revolutionary guards, and the army — with all sides issuing contradictory reports. Early today the army, expressing neutrality in the conflict,

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Britain Sending Iranian Traveler Back to France

DOVER, England, Dec. 10 (Reuters) — An Iranian detained at this British port on arrival from France yesterday is being returned to France after consultations with French police, a Home Office spokesman said today.

The 30-year-old man, who has not been named, was stopped here two days after the assassination in Paris of Shahriar Shafik, a nephew of deposed Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi of Iran.

The Home Office said that immigration authorities turned down the man's entry request and added that he would be sent back to France, probably with a French police escort. In Paris, French police sources said that a detective had been sent to Dover to question the Iranian.

Azzadeh Shafik, sister of the assassination victim, said in Paris yesterday that she would avenge her brother's murder, and that the fight against the Islamic regime in Tehran was only beginning. Miss Shafik edits a "Free Iran" news bulletin and was reported to be working with her brother to organize a "Free Iran" army in exile.

In Tehran, Sheikh Sadeq Khalakhal, the chief judge of the Islamic revolutionary courts, said that the murder was carried out by Moslem gunmen who were looking for Princess Ashraf, his mother.

Priority for Economy Seen

South Korea Names Planner as Premier

SEOUL, Dec. 10 (NYT) — President Chun Doo-hwan today named Kim Hoon Hwak, a veteran politician, as premier. The nomination will be confirmed Wednesday by the National Assembly.

Mr. Hwak, 59, was deputy premier of the economic planning and the late President Park Chung-hee.

His appointment has the economy will be given priority by the new Choi government.

Mr. Choi took over as president yesterday, succeeding Park, who was assassinated in October, by a Korean Central Intelligence Agency director Kim Jae-soo is now on trial here.

Mr. Choi will announce his recommendations for the new 20-member Cabinet this week after the confirmation.

Mr. Choi is expected to play a key role in the president, also a busy task. In addition to overseeing an economy threatened by increasing oil prices, will be the 1972 constitution by Park to give him absolute power.

The cabinet will work "from the viewpoint of serving the nation and not just a political party," Mr. Shin said in a reference to popular hopes that the Cabinet would be composed mostly of technocrats and not be prey to party influences.

The premier-designate today tendered his resignation from the Democratic Republican Party, which was a personal vehicle for Park. Other Cabinet members are not expected to have political affiliation.

Diplomats said that the new Cabinet is likely to exclude all ministers who were personally close to Park, including Kim Seong Jin, the culture and information minister; Kim Chi Yul, the justice minister; Koo Ja Choon, the home affairs minister and others. The three men were reputed to be hardliners in the Cabinet headed by Mr. Choi under the slain president.

Mr. Choi, in a show of deference to the opposition, informed New Democratic Party leader Kim Young Sam, a critic of Park, of Mr. Shin's nomination.

The premier-designate won respect from business after he took over as head of the Economic Planning Board, a state economic planning unit with great power over the burgeoning economy and instituted a credit squeeze in the early summer.

The squeeze, aimed at reducing inflation estimated at close to 40 percent last year, has hurt business-

Portugal's Old Aristocrats Adjust to New Realities

By James M. Markham

LISBON, Dec. 10 (NYT) — On March 11, 1975, Jorge Espirito Santo was grabbed by the employees of his family's bank, the biggest in Portugal, and thrown in jail. A bizarre and amateurish rightist uprising, half-heartedly led by Gen. Antonio de Spínola, had collapsed in confusion, and Portugal's roller coaster of a revolution turned sharply to the left.

Three days later, Mr. Espirito Santo and other eminent members of his clan spent time behind bars. Premier Vasco Gonçalves announced the nationalization of 14 Portuguese banks, including the Banco Espirito Santo e Commercial de Lisboa, which had huge holdings in insurance, oil, steel, paper, cement, beer and plantations in Africa.

"The treatment in jail was quite good," Mr. Espirito Santo said. "But one day I saw on television some of the workers here, led by the Communists, saying that I should be killed."

Those traumatic days are well behind Mr. Espirito Santo and other scions of Portugal's once fabulously wealthy aristocracy who have come home. For them, another passing benchmark in a kind of slow-motion counter-revolution was registered Dec. 2, when the rightist Democratic Alliance, committed to restore private economic initiative, won a narrow majority in elections to the Assembly of the Republic.

The Portuguese note that in early 1975 re-

billion bank employees were infuriated by the discovery of records showing that the Banco Espirito Santo had granted large overdrafts to two rightist parties. It was those parties

'But there was reason... A country cannot belong to a half-dozen people.'

that won the recent elections — a measure of how much things have changed in four years.

But Portuguese banks and important sectors of the economy — 42 percent of industrial capacity — remain in government hands, and Mr. Espirito Santo must now content himself with running a factory in Lisbon's grimy industrial belt, making windbreakers and ski parkas for export to France. He started the business as a sideline.

No Turning Back

The 42-year-old businessman, like others in his situation, believes there is no returning to the oligarchic economic system built by the dictatorship of Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, which discouraged competition and encouraged a concentration of wealth in a tiny elite.

"We can't go back, never," Mr. Espirito Santo said. "But we can renew the system, and

go ahead as the rest of Western Europe goes ahead. But the most important thing is confidence. This government must give confidence to those who want to work."

After spending 5½ months in jail, Mr. Espirito Santo, never having been charged with a crime, was freed and moved with his wife and four children to Spain. "We Portuguese are very sentimental," he said. "I used to drive 400 kilometers to the frontier, just to show the children — that's Portugal, that's home."

On Nov. 25, 1975, an obscure officer named Antonio Ramalho Eanes — now a general and the president of Portugal — ended a far-left bid for power, and it soon became apparent that the revolutionary roller coaster was coming to a halt. Mr. Espirito Santo moved to a family country house in the southern Alentejo that had escaped a wave of land seizures.

In the summer of 1977, he moved back to Lisbon, and work that had been halted by strikes started anew in his modest factory. Mr. Espirito Santo prides himself on being a model boss, paying most of his 250 employees, the majority of them women, higher than average wages, providing cheap, subsidized lunches and bus transport.

It is difficult to know how many sons and daughters of the old economic aristocracy remain outside Portugal. Some rich business

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News Analysis

No Common Ground in Hostage Crisis

By John Kifner

TEHRAN, Dec. 10 (NYT) — As the U.S.-Iranian crisis over the holding of 50 U.S. hostages entered its sixth week, there was little sign of solution to the diplomatic impasse.

Rather, the situation remained what it had been all along: a seemingly unbridgeable gap between two vastly different cultures. There still appeared to be no common ground between the U.S. government and revolutionary Iran.

For Iran's leadership the condition for the release of the hostages remained what it had been since the beginning: the extradition to Iran of Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah, for trial and punishment. This is a condition that the United States says that it will not meet.

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini describes the issue as a simple moral and religious one. The shah, he says, tortured and killed tens of thousands of Iranians, destroyed their way of life and sold the nation and its oil out to the West; he must be punished.

Source of Power
The ayatollah is, ultimately, the source of political power here. His authority is based on the Iranian tradition of embodying a complex set of political ideas in a single charismatic individual, and it draws its power from his uncompromising opposition to the shah and his moral absolutism.

Among what, in the West, would be the senior circles of government authority, struggles for power and policy here are essentially battles waged for the ayatollah's atten-

tion. In these battles, the clerical groups — the "turban" as they have been called by some journalists here — have the advantage over the more Western, secular and liberal element — the "neckties" as they are called — because their philosophy is basically that of the ayatollah.

Thus, while the U.S. State Department and Western diplomats could put their hopes for a solution in someone like Abolhasan Bani-Sadr — who until recently was acting as foreign minister — because he could appreciate their point of view, it was precisely this acceptance of Western ideas that led to his dismissal. Whether Sadegh Ghotbzadeh, the new foreign minister, can avoid this trap remains to be seen.

State Department officials have been intimating that the ayatollah now knows that he will not get the shah back. If so, there is no indication of that here. The ayatollah sat impassively in exile while all those with the best information told him that the shah was invulnerable. He refused to compromise then and, to observers here, there seems no reason now to believe that he has changed. Indeed, the State Department analysis during the last month, viewed from the perspective of Iran, has appeared uniformly wrong.

But even Ayatollah Khomeini's power is not unchallenged. In recent days, the most serious threat yet to the stability of the revolutionary regime has appeared in ethnic uprisings over the Islamic constitution — particularly the seizure of Tabriz by dissident Azerbaijanis.

This new set of problems does not seem to bode well for the hostages either. Because Ayatollah Khomeini and his followers unflinchingly blame any untoward event on an alleged conspiracy by the United States, it will make them even less likely to compromise. And, in purely political terms, the most effective way to establish national unity in the face of division has always been the use of an outside enemy — in this case, the shah, the "spies" among the hostages and, ultimately, the United States.

From being mere bargaining chips in the demand for the shah's return, the hostages have become "criminals" liable to being tried as spies in Islamic revolutionary courts. As the occupation of the U.S. Embassy has continued, the rhetoric of the revolutionaries has attacked not only the shah but the "nest of vipers" that was the embassy. The militants holding the U.S. mission displayed documents that they said showed that it was not an embassy but a "spy center."

To the Iranians, some ordinary notices, including standard annual military fitness reviews of officers posted to the embassy, proved that it was a center for espionage. But they also reportedly found a fake Belgian passport, instructions for its use and a set of national police stamps used for Iranian entry and exit visas.

'Cover' Titles
The Iranians also reportedly found a memorandum signed by the charge d'affaires, Bruce Laing, saying that "cover" titles for two embassy staff members were necessary because of local resentment over CIA activity. Among the documents displayed by the militants were also several memorandums describing how special consideration for visas was to be given to Iranian businessmen for intelligence information.

Other documents indicated that the United States was considering ways to admit the shah last July. Unless the shah is extradited to Iran, the discovery of the documents, coupled with the pressures of the angry rhetoric, could well lead to the trials of some of the hostages. The discoveries only served to strengthen the bitter view of the United States and the West held by Ayatollah Khomeini and the circle of religious leaders around him.

They view international law, with a certain historical justification, as a device used by the great powers to protect their own interests but brushed aside with military might when it does not suit them.

Thus, the Iranians simply brush aside the arguments that the seizure of diplomatic personnel as hostages violates international law.

They have been bound hand and foot and subjected to threats of trial and execution, he said. They have been denied visitors and mail, and essentially held incommunicado.

He said it was believed that some hostages may have been transferred from the embassy compound to confinement elsewhere. He said that he had no information on their whereabouts.

Mr. Owen did not say what this belief was based on. Previously, U.S. officials acknowledged the Tehran reports that the hostages may have been moved, but said that they had no such information themselves.

Ghotbzadeh Telegram
Mr. Civilti took charge of the case on instructions from President Carter. "This is another peaceful avenue we are pursuing as the United States continues to seek the release of the hostages in Iran," he said before the court session.

U.S. officials said that Iranian Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh sent a telegram to The Hague saying that the tribunal has no jurisdiction in the matter and declaring that the question of the hostages' release is "a marginal and secondary aspect of a larger problem."

A senior U.S. official with Mr. Civilti said that the Ghotbzadeh telegram included countercharges accusing the United States of "grave, flagrant and continuing violations of international norms" in Iran.

A senior State Department official asserted that the court could make a ruling without the presence of an Iranian delegation. "Their absence does not mean the court has no jurisdiction," he said.



A supporter of Ayatollah Khomeini places a portrait of Ayatollah Khomeini on antenna of television station in Tabriz.

Ayatollah in Azerbaijan Assails Khomeini Regime

(Continued from Page 1)
announced that it had taken over parts of the complex.

In his statement today, Ayatollah Khomeini called President Carter a traitor and urged Americans not to vote for him. Mr. Carter is running for re-election next year.

Ayatollah Khomeini accused the United States of fomenting the troubles in Azerbaijan. Diplomatic sources said that Ayatollah Khomeini's remarks appeared to be part of an escalating campaign to blame the United States and thus rally Iranians against a common enemy.

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Mr. Ghotbzadeh did not respond directly to the question of whether any Americans convicted of espionage would be sentenced to death. Instead he said that, if the United States could offer refuge to the shah, anything could happen.

He added, "I never said that the death sentences will be done for the American hostages."

Mr. Ghotbzadeh said yesterday that Iran intended to set up an international tribunal to judge the alleged crimes of the United States in Iran, and he said that the hostages would have to appear before the panel, which he called a grand jury. He did not say whether the grand jury would try them, however.

The fighting began in Tabriz last Thursday because of opposition to the new Islamic constitution by members of the Turkish-speaking minority. They are seeking greater self-rule.

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Vance Seeks Joint Moves

(Continued from Page 1)
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Requests for Sensitive Data May Be Dropped

Saudis Urge U.S. to Curb Oil-Price Probe

By Larry Kramer and Merrill Brown

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (WP) — The Carter administration, under pressure from Saudi Arabia, is re-evaluating its 2-year-old investigation of alleged price-fixing by domestic and foreign oil companies in the Middle East.

Although government officials insist that the Justice Department probe is continuing on schedule, requests for sensitive financial information about the operations of Aramco — a Saudi-dominated consortium that

Peking Acknowledges Quiet Lowering of Barriers

Contacts Grow Between Taiwan, Mainland

By Jay Mathews
KING, Dec. 10 (UPI) — Despite its firm anti-Communism, the mainland has quietly increased trade and personal contacts with Taiwan and acknowledged a attitude toward the mainland could someday bring direct trade.

Kong officials report that volume of goods shipped from the British territory to the mainland has increased 60 percent in the first half of this year, a negligible \$50,000 in 1978 to \$3 million this year. Some as to this year's fall trade fair were astonished to find that refrigerators in their hotel were clearly labeled "Made in a Republic of China."

Taiwan government spokesmen recently said that the island had dropped its policy of attending international conferences where Chinese delegates were present. The spokesman said at least 18 meetings have been held at which delegates of both China and Taiwan have attended.

Most a year after the United States' strongest ally, Taiwan's embassy in Taipei and its Peking office have gained new confidence in its ability to remain strong and independent without direct U.S. ties. Peking's new soft line toward Taiwan has been a Communist Party's open admission of its own economic failure to have coaxed Taiwan to lower some of the old barriers to any contacts or wide information about the mainland, although they still warn of Communist duplicity.



Pol Pot sits at desk facing Japanese journalists at jungle hideout.

Pol Pot Says He Would Join United Front Against Hanoi

BANGKOK, Dec. 10 (UPI) — Former Cambodian Premier Pol Pot says that he is willing to side with his former enemies for victory over Vietnamese forces that drove him from power last January. Japanese correspondents who talked to him said today.

The journalists, who represent leading Japanese media, quoted Pol Pot as saying he would join a United Front against Hanoi.

S. Envoy Sees Progress West Bank Negotiations

ISRAEL, Dec. 10 (UPI) — U.S. envoy Sol Linowitz said today that the West Bank negotiations between the Israelis and Palestinians have reached a point where progress is being made.

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ack Students rail Whites U.S. Testing

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 — The College Board exams have been publicly released, showing scores of black and white students for the first time.

The verbal part of the test, the scholastic aptitude test, gave a possible 800 points. The difference was wider mathematics section, with averaging 355 points and 490.

men Attack Puerto Rico

PUERTO RICO, Dec. 10 — Two unidentified gunmen a U.S. Navy patrol vehicle he Roosevelt Roads naval eastern Puerto Rico yesterday no one was hurt. Rear thur Knolzen said today, attack came six days after rush of a Navy bus on a side the Sabana Seca Navy base near San Juan, which two sailors were d 10 Navy men and women d in a hall of automat.

Hungary Fails To Meet Growth Targets for '79

BUDAPEST, Dec. 10 (AP) — Hungary's economy failed to live up to key plan figures in 1979, and main targets of the 1975-80 five-year plan were not being fulfilled, according to official reports.

National income increased by between 1 and 1.5 percent against the planned 3 to 4 percent. The growth rate of industrial production stood at between 2.5 and 3 percent, compared to one originally envisaged at 4 percent.

S. Africa to Ease Segregation of Public Facilities

PRETORIA, Dec. 10 (UPI) — The government decided today to allow a wide range of public facilities to be licensed to serve all races in another move to soften apartheid.

The list included libraries, private hospitals, theaters, auditoriums, drive-in movies, circuses, restaurants and public meetings and symposiums.

Prices Up in Yugoslavia

BELGRADE, Dec. 10 (AP) — The consumer price index in Yugoslavia stood 23.4 percent higher in November than it did a year earlier, officials said today.

The index was up 1.2 percent in November 1978, and 1.1 percent in October 1978.

Thieu Assails Kissinger Version Of Vietnam Peace Negotiations

BONN, Dec. 10 (UPI) — Nguyen Van Thieu, the former president of South Vietnam, yesterday assailed the United States of betraying his country, calling (former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger) "a very vain, egotistical man" who negotiated the "peace of the grave" in Vietnam.

In an interview with the West German news magazine Der Spiegel, Mr. Thieu bitterly recounted his version of the years of negotiation that led to the 1973 Paris peace treaty and the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam.

Car Imports Rise in U.K.

LONDON, Dec. 10 (Reuters) — About 60 percent of new cars bought in Britain last month were imported, according to figures issued today by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders. It was the highest level reached by foreign models and compared with 53 percent in November, 1978.

Report for 1979 Amnesty Says Rights Abuse Forms Worldwide Pattern

LONDON, Dec. 10 (AP) — Executions, arbitrary arrests and imprisonment and forced disappearances formed a global pattern of human rights abuse this year, Amnesty International says in its annual year-end report.

The London-based group, which won the 1977 Nobel Peace Prize for its international work on behalf of political prisoners, praises what it calls an increasing concern for rights of the individual in Europe, some African countries and Indonesia, where the government has released thousands of persons imprisoned for political reasons.

Afghan Rebel Chief Seeks Support of Islamic World

NEW DELHI, Dec. 10 (UPI) — A leader of Afghanistan's Muslim rebels appealed today to the Islamic world to oppose the Soviet-backed Kabul government in the guerrilla war that he says has led to the deaths of more than 250,000 Afghans in the last 20 months.

Zia Khan Nassery, a spokesman for the Muslim rebels, also appealed to Iran's Muslim leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, to release the U.S. hostages in Tehran. He said that Afghanistans' Muslims were distressed by the way that Ayatollah Khomeini was exercising his leadership, and he urged "the Imam Khomeini to exercise Islamic principles by releasing the American hostages."

U.S. Panel Calls Food Shortages Explosive Force

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (UPI) — The Presidential Commission on World Hunger said today that food shortages may be more serious than shortages of energy within the next 20 years.

"Millions of human beings live on the edge of starvation," the commission said in a preliminary report to President Carter.

Tolbert Visits Britain

LONDON, Dec. 10 (UPI) — President William Tolbert of Liberia, current president of the Organization of African Unity, arrived today for a three-day visit and talks with British government and business leaders.

The report said that the those denied exit permits, many of whom have sought to emigrate for years, continued to be discriminated against and that there had been no improvement in the Soviet practice of refusing to disclose the grounds for the rejection of their exit applications.

Russia Allows 50,000 Jews to Emigrate

By Graham Hovey
WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (NYT) — The Soviet Union continues to allow Jews to leave in record numbers, and more than 50,000 of them will have emigrated by the end of this year, the Carter administration reported last week. The previous high was about 33,500 in 1973.

But the report added that the number of those denied exit permits also appears to be increasing, and that other religious denominations, particularly the Pentecostals, did not fare as well as the Jews. The observations were made in the administration's seventh semiannual report to the government commission that was set up to monitor compliance of participating nations with the principles of the so-called Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, signed in Helsinki in 1975.

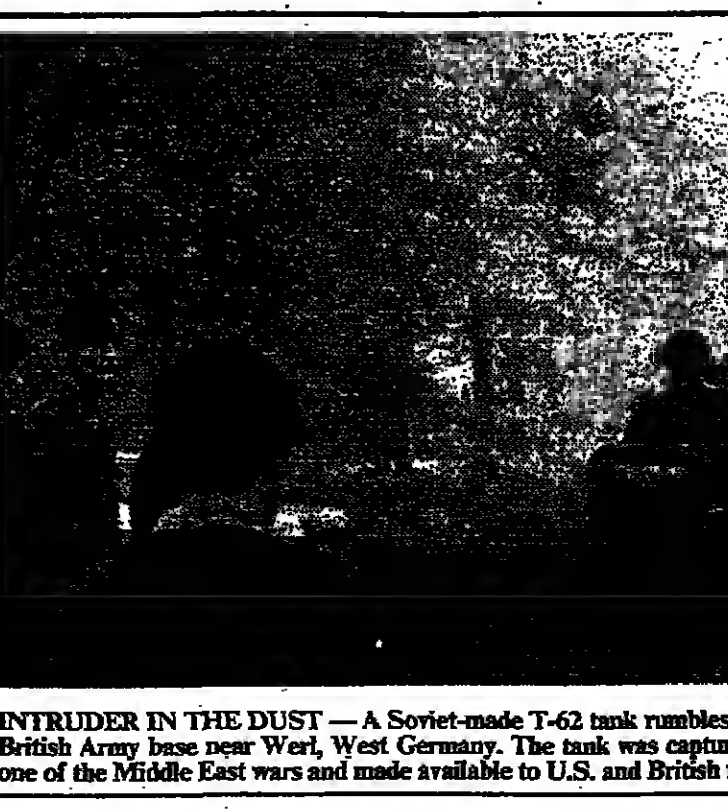
Vote Canceled In 10 Districts Of Indian State

NEW DELHI, Dec. 10 — India's chief election commissioner ruled today that no parliamentary elections would be held in 10 constituencies in the state of Assam, where in response to protests and demonstrations no candidates have filed nominating papers.

Two persons were killed in the state today during a student protest, the United News of India quoted official sources as saying. Assam has been disrupted by a student-led drive to deny voting rights to "foreigners."

Kuwaiti, Saudi Oil Talks

JEDDAH, Saudi Arabia, Dec. 10 (UPI) — Kuwaiti Oil Minister Sheikh Ali al-Sabah arrived in Riyadh today for talks with Saudi Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi radio said.



INTRUDER IN THE DUST — A Soviet-made T-62 tank rumbles past British soldiers at a British Army base near Werl, West Germany. The tank was captured by the Israelis during one of the Middle East wars and made available to U.S. and British forces for demonstration.



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Sorting Out the Strands

Despite its apparent complexity, there are only three main strands to the Iranian crisis — religion, revolution and retribution. About the first there has been little confusion. No one questions the central position of Islam. Ayatollah Khomeini is also directing, if that is not too strong a word, a revolt against Western economic and cultural domination. That includes rejection of laws and institutions, such as the United Nations, which the ayatollah considers instruments of Western imperialism. The third thread, retribution, has to do with the shah. Ayatollah Khomeini has invested the bulk of his moral and political authority in his unyielding campaign to bring the shah before the bar of Islamic justice.

From the point of view of the United States, the first two strands represent long-term problems with implications that spread well beyond the frontiers of Iran. Over the next few months, and even years, a policy must be shaped to deal with them. For the moment, though, the third strand has to be separated from the other two and dealt with on its own. Despite all the sound and fury in Azerbaijan, Kurdistan and Qom, the basic equation remains unchanged. The powers that be in Tehran are holding 50 Americans hostage for the shah, whose return they continue to demand. Despite the improvised schemes of former foreign minister Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and current foreign minister Sadeq Ghotbzadeh, the ayatollah and the so-called students who actually hold the hostages promise nothing but trials and sentences — even death sentences — if the shah is not sent back.

There is no reason to think that Ayatollah Khomeini will accept the International Court

of Justice, which yesterday began hearing the U.S. case against Iran, or any other forum generally agreed to have international legitimacy. He rejects the foundations on which these bodies rest.

The hostages and his own oft-repeated words prove that. Similarly, there is no reason to think that the United States will reverse its position and hand over the shah. There appears to be almost total support in the United States for President Carter's opposition to any such trade-off.

The United States has moved, wisely, on two tracks in its efforts to free the hostages. Steady but cautious efforts have been made to increase pressure on Iran, emphasizing that the United States is neither irresponsible nor impotent. The results from this approach, if there are any, will be slow in coming. The other track involves finding a way out for the ayatollah — a way out he might not want, but others might. Those persons who must run the country, not just sit cross-legged on cushions and make pronouncements, are bound to be frustrated. Bani-Sadr and even Ghotbzadeh reflect this tendency.

It may be that the best hope for a solution without bloodshed rests with such men. The competition with hard-line mullahs for the ayatollah's ear will not be easily won. But just as Ayatollah Shari'atmadari disagrees with Ayatollah Khomeini, there must be many mullahs who also disagree. Their voices need to be heard. Perhaps these Iranians, civil servants and clergymen, for whom the notion of an ayatollah is not new, can suggest a way out; an acceptable forum; some kind of face-saving and life-saving formula.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Choi's Chance in South Korea

Has the chill of repression already snuffed out this autumn's "Seoul spring"? The authoritarian spirit of the slain Park Chung Hee seems to carry on in the recent actions of some of his heirs. Their behavior adds weight to the case for urgent constitutional reform and early elections. What chance remains for a more open political system depends on whether the newly chosen president, Choi Kyu Hah, can regain the momentum of a once-promising transition process.

President Choi, a Park loyalist, was designated last week to fill out the remainder of the late president's term. He will be inaugurated later this month. Formally, he is armed with all the powers his predecessor had written into the autocratic Yushin Constitution. In practice, the martial law provisions also give considerable authority to the military leaders. And although Choi has presented himself as a conciliator — most notably by rescinding the hated Emergency Decree No. 9 — the military chiefs have been resorting more and more to repression. Scores of new political prisoners were taken just as the government planned the release of some of those it inherited. If he can be bold enough, Choi's formal accession provides a chance to recapture the optimism of a few weeks back.

The main issue now is the length of the transition toward a different system. Choi could legally hold office until 1984, but has said he will resign and call elections once a new constitution is ready. It will be ready, he pledges, "as soon as realistically possible."

But no one even knows whether he means months or years. The leaders of the opposition New Democratic Party want general elections soon. Having outpolled the government party just last year, they hope to capitalize on the disarray among Park loyalists since the assassination. For the same reasons, the leader of the governing Democratic Republican Party, Kim Jong Pil, has spoken of an interim regime lasting up to two years.

The debate really concerns the conditions under which the constitution is to be rewritten. Most South Korean institutions, including the National Assembly and the military command, are now dominated by Park loyalists. While the government has agreed to give the opposition equal representation on the commission rewriting the constitution, the requirement that the commission act unanimously creates an enormous obstacle to reform. Outside parliament, meanwhile, the martial law authorities have recently created a climate that is clearly calculated to inhibit the discussion of what the new charter should contain.

Stability as well as democracy would seem to require that the constitutional debate be as broad as possible. President Park's demise at the hands of his own security chief, following student rioting, showed the danger of isolation. If President Choi wants reform, the present circumstances offer a unique opportunity for orderly change. That opportunity will not last indefinitely.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Living on a Volcano

The peasants who earn their living on the slopes of Mount Etna develop, perforce, a good deal of calmness about the warning rumblings which are to be felt inside the mountains.

Recent days have tested the nerves of many people around the world — President Carter, and indeed the whole United States people; the international banking community; the EEC heads of government.

The Ayatollah Khomeini and the revivalist mob do not seem to be guided by any of the normal rules of self-restraint, sense or self-interest, and the influence of their irrationalism is insidious and could prove far-reaching.

Politically, it does not seem likely that many leaders of other nations will be so anxious to cut off their own noses to spite America's face.

The important consequences of the Iranian

crisis, assuming that it can be resolved peacefully, are the possible financial repercussions. The bilateral embargoes on oil trade and financial settlements which have resulted are a significant shock to the whole structure of international credit.

It is no more likely that international debts will be generally renounced than that diplomats the world over will suddenly be subjected to physical abuse; but confidence in the old certainties cannot quickly be restored. This must have its effect on the future growth and composition of the international capital markets, since both depositors (especially Arab depositors) and bankers now perceive new risks.

The response can already be seen in the value of the dollar and the price of gold. It will be seen more clearly after the expected OPEC price increase, when recycling oil surpluses could prove far from problem-free.

— From the Financial Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 11, 1904

NEW YORK — According to the federal government, the tawny mountain lion, the "King of the Rockies," must be exterminated in Yellowstone National Park. Some of them may be kept in cages, but the majority of them must be shot as a surer, safer means of exterminating the species, for the lion has in late years grown to be a pest as well as a menace in the national park. John Goff, a well-known guide, has been designated to put an end to the lions. He took President Roosevelt on his last Western shooting trip in the wilds of Routt County. George Smith, another guide, will accompany him on his trip in the spring. They will stay until the last lion has been killed.

Fifty Years Ago

December 11, 1929

NEW YORK — Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn, one of America's foremost zoologists, and formerly a staunch supporter of the Darwin theory of evolution, has recanted. Ape-man theories are myths, he has declared, and man has been human throughout his evolution. The first man lived in the great Gobi Desert, and though a somewhat hairy creature, was not an ape, he asserts. But at the time of the famous "monkey trial" in Dayton, Tenn., four years ago, when John Scopes, a small-town schoolteacher, was charged with violating state laws by instructing pupils in the theories of evolution, it was Osborn who undertook to answer William Jennings Bryan on fundamentalism.



Schmidt Wields the Baton

By John Dornberg

MUNICH — Compared to the carnival spirit of U.S. political conventions and the tribal rites atmosphere surrounding British party conferences, West Germany's party congresses seem confounding in their academic and professional.

Since there are no candidates to nominate and power relationships between various intramural blocs and factions change bit by bit, they bear a striking resemblance to graduate-school political science seminars. Speeches, dissertations, motions, resolutions and position papers abound.

In that sense, last week's bi-annual Social Democratic (SPD) Congress in West Berlin remained true to tradition. While no one could begin to count the words — both meaningful and inane — that were uttered during the clambake, other staggering statistics have been recorded for posterity: 878 motions that required 35 tons of paper and one ton of ink to print, plus 1.7 million other pieces of paper that were distributed to the 435 delegates.

Difference

Yet, there was a difference. For the first time since taking office in 1974, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt moved to erase what has been one of the oddest contradictions of West German politics: his own unprecedented popularity and approval rating — around 70 percent — versus the skepticism most voters still harbor for the SPD.

For years the party which he has kept — and hopes to keep — in power by dint of his popularity and accomplishments, was unable to warm up to him. A pragmatic manager of government rather than the type of idealist who makes Social Democratic hearts beat faster, Schmidt has not really been the party's chancellor and the SPD has not been the chancellor's party, though they needed — and therefore have tolerated — each other.

As recently as two years ago, Schmidt said sardonically of his own party's congresses: "The fortunate thing about them is that the resolutions they pass cannot do any damage."

This time, however, Schmidt himself orchestrated the conduct of the congress to obtain passage of two resolutions that he considers quintessential not only to his government's policy but to winning next year's general election: a qualified yes to nuclear power as a partial solution to West Germany's future energy requirements and support for this week's expected NATO decision on production of medium-range missiles.

Cut the Cord

There are some who equate last week's congress with the historic one in 1959 at Bad Godesberg when the SPD cut its ideological umbilical cord to socialism and relegated Marxism to the dustbin of history.

That is obviously an exaggeration. But that Schmidt obtained 80 percent support for his policies, over impassioned objections from the party's more ideologically motivated leftists without simultaneously splitting the SPD may prove to be of historic significance indeed.

Of almost equal significance was Schmidt's personal triumph — reinstatement as one of the party's two vice-chairmen by an 87 percent majority — and the election of his most trusted lieutenant, chancellor trouble-shooter and kitchen cabinet confidant Hans-Juergen Wischnewski, to the other vice-chairmanship by 85 percent of the votes.

Wischnewski's entry into the SPD's inner sanctum provides Schmidt not only with an effective campaign manager but gives him for the first time reliable control over the party's internal affairs.

What it all means, despite the grousing on the left, is that a couple of their leaders failed to obtain re-election to the executive committee, and the possibility of some defections and membership resignations, is that the SPD has resigned itself to the knowledge that there is simply no alternative to Schmidt.

Social Democrats may still not really love him, but they respect him. They also seem to have recognized that politics is largely the art of the possible and Schmidt is a master at it. Though they must compromise their political goals with reality as he sees it, this is still better than losing the election and power entirely.

But whether even his artistry suffices to keep the SPD in power for another four years is nowhere as certain as Schmidt's high public approval rating would indicate.

The problem facing the SPD is not so much the popularity of the Christian Democrats (CDU/CSU) Franz-Josef Strauss, whose victory, SPD chairman Willy Brandt warned last week, would mean "a return to the Weimar era, calamitous confrontation, disintegration and radicalization of the republic."

Rather, it is that Strauss could win by default, thanks largely to growing disenchantment with Schmidt's nuclear energy and economic growth policies and the spectacular recent rise of the ecological "greening of West Germany" parties.

Given the complexities of West Germany's electoral system and the requirement that a party must obtain at least five percent of the total vote before being represented in the Bundestag at all, the possibility is no longer remote that the "green list" might siphon off enough votes to unseat Schmidt's left-liberal coalition of Social and Free Democrats and give the CDU/CSU a majority.

That, in a sense, is the irony and dilemma of Schmidt's triumph of pragmatism at last week's congress. If the "greens" continue to gain ground nationally as they have in the last few state elections and succeed in winning five percent, without simultaneously depriving the Free Democrats (FDP) of the minimum, then Schmidt will probably be chancellor for another four years. It is hard to imagine the "greens," many of them disgruntled defectors from the left-wings of both SPD and FDP, entering a coalition with the CDU/CSU headed by Strauss as chancellor.

But if the ecologists fall just under five percent, that excluding them from the parliament, the resplendency of the votes wasted on

them would, thanks to the system, in all likelihood benefit Strauss and throw the election to him.

Granted, it may be a bit early to play the numbers game, but ironic as it may seem, Schmidt's tactics in the 10 months ahead may necessitate actually alienating enough of the party's leftists to give the "green ticket" a piece of the power — and a share in a coalition with the SPD and FDP — when the votes are counted.

Under the circumstances, Schmidt's triumph last week and the left's apparent compromise with his line of pragmatism may actually be more a Pyrrhic victory than it appeared.

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A 50-Cent Tax on Gasoline?

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON — In the last year, the world oil price has nearly doubled — pushed up not so much by OPEC decision as by the pressure of demand. OPEC ministers, meeting next week in Venezuela, will raise the price again. And then the exporting countries, setting their production targets, will almost certainly announce that they are going to produce less in 1980.

That outlook helps to explain why the Carter administration is looking for some dramatic new step to cut oil consumption in the United States. One possibility, mentioned lately by a number of officials, is a big new federal tax on gasoline: 50 cents a gallon.

Would a 50-cent tax actually persuade people to use less gasoline? Skeptics doubt it. They say Americans are so dependent on the automobile that demand for gasoline is inelastic: not much affected by price. But many economic studies dispute that conclusion, and the administration's experts say firmly that a big tax would cut use substantially.

In the first year of a 50-cent tax, officials say, the country would save 600,000 to 700,000 barrels a day. That is about 16 percent of the current gasoline use of 4.3 million barrels a day, a big cut. And in five years, as people moved to smaller cars and got used to driving less, the saving would grow to 1.5 million barrels a day.

Some academic students of the problem think those figures are a bit optimistic. But if the saving were only half as much — and that is a very conservative estimate — it would be a powerful argument for the 50-cent tax.

The United States has urgent reasons now to cut its oil use, and not just economic reasons. Events in the Middle East have dramatized U.S. vulnerability to the oil producers so long as we import nearly half the oil we use.

Long-term measures to reduce the dependence on imports are gradually falling into place as Congress acts on President Carter's energy program. Price incentives for domestic production, tax incentives for conservation in houses and factories, investment in mass transport, greater coal use, development of synthetic fuels: All these are under way. But they cannot affect U.S. oil use substantially for years to come.

The 50-cent tax would cut demand quickly, but it also has a number of economic drawbacks. These are now being weighed in the Treasury and the White House.

One problem is the obvious one of the effect on the poor, or on any

On Misjudging A Giant's Resolve

By Mort Rosenblum

PARIS — After the attack on Pearl Harbor, a Japanese commander reflected, with well-placed foreboding: "We have awoken a sleeping giant and filled him with resolve."

The Ayatollah Khomeini has defied the same giant. Up to now, threats of reason have held it back. U.S. leaders, however incensed, are restraining the fury of the people they represent. Fortunately, they are prepared to be patient for the sake of global stability.

But it would be a grave error, however, for Iranian militants to misinterpret U.S. restraint.

After 37 days of crisis, those outside the United States tend to forget that Americans are bursting with rage. A letter on this page yesterday, urging apocalypse on Iran — now — was an example; many want vengeance, and they are prepared to pay the price for it. If the threats are snapped, Lilliputians will be trampled.

Vietnam Issues

Those who point to the Vietnam war as proof that the giant is now powerless know little about U.S. society. In Vietnam, Americans were not filled with resolve. Many did not want to be there; others followed orders more out of a sense of duty than a feeling of genuine outrage.

With Iran, the doves are hawks and the hawks are nearly vultures. Almost unanimously, Americans feel that whatever the shah might have done, they do not deserve the abuse dealt them. The issue is not whether the shah should have been granted specialized medical care — and thereby temporary political asylum — but rather the Iranians' methods in demanding extradition. If all Americans do not favor a violent righting of the wrong, they want an honorable solution — fast.

There is now disagreement over what is a solution and what is honorable. Carter, past his initial stage of white anger, is proceeding carefully and soundly. It is clear that the standard options promise little. Iran is already in economic turmoil, and new sanctions threaten to tighten disparate forces around Khomeini. Diplomatic action from the West is accomplishing little; Islamic and Soviet leaders are concerned about their own standing in the new Iran.

Show Trials

The closer Iran moves toward show trials of hostages already denounced as spies, the more complex the possible formulas for finding a way out without resorting to holocaust.

Americans see the ayatollah's categorical denunciations as particularly galling in light of Carter's past actions to moderate the former shah's repressive regime and the U.S. government's refusal to support him when it was clear that Iranians wanted a change.

The deposed shah himself charges that he was pushed out of office in part because of pressure from Washington. It is a record that U.S. State Department officials urged imperial authority to cease human rights abuses.

The UN Security Council on individual governments, including Soviet leadership, have condemned the seizure of diplomatic hostages. The Iranian actions are seen as refutably wrong, and their insults and taunts constitute growing provocation.

Superpowers

The age of superpowers has way, lessened the power of world's great nations. The game is no longer how much power a superpower is capable of punishing a nation; it is how pressure a superpower is willing to exert.

Many Americans, in that feel the United States lost the Vietnam war not because it was strong enough to win it but because leaders did not choose to impose the awesome desire necessary to win it.

The parallels are few between Iran and Vietnam and few between Iran and war-time Japan. In the case of Japan, America knew that entering a world would require suffering and death, but they saw no choice. Vietnam, they saw the risks; United States in particular at world in general, but they put the war for years.

And in Iran, this same sees its interests endangered; point where risks might be a price paid, and its leaders coolly making their calculations.

Islamic Reaction

Military action in Iran might involve far more than a swift soon forgotten punitive strike would bring, most likely, but action from the Islamic world, with disruptions of vital material supplies and widespread violence. The Soviet Union, have to determine some response.

It is hardly a welcome prospect and few responsible sectors encourage it seriously. Car right; this is still a time for patience. At this stage, signs of progress lessen the sure. Polls show a major Americans back Carter's mission. If the hostages are not unharmed, there may well be more outcry for a bald act of vengeance.

But this must be impressed the reckless in Iran.

Americans are angry and wish to resolve. If the United States has chosen patience up to now a mistake of catastrophic proportions to assume that this megalomaniac is incapable of bursts of threats.

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less-affluent people who have to use cars to exist. That could be met in a number of fairly straightforward ways, such as reducing income tax, especially in the lower brackets, or cancelling scheduled increases in Social Security taxes.

Another difficulty is that the 50-cent gasoline tax would raise \$55 billion a year, taking that amount out of the economy and giving a push to the downward economic spiral. But again, compensating tax cuts elsewhere could meet the danger.

The most difficult problem would probably be the effect on consumer prices. The estimate is that a 50-cent gasoline tax would directly add nearly 3 points to the Consumer Price Index. That would be a heavy blow to the fight against inflation, not only directly but by affecting union contracts and social benefits that are tied to the CPI. Compensating cuts in income tax would not meet the problem, because income taxes are not included in the index, and a Social Security tax freeze would be reflected only slightly in the CPI.

The need to reduce U.S. energy dependence is so urgent that some economists have urged the drastic step of simply removing energy costs from the CPI. The price of gasoline is going up anyway, and the proceeds of a tax would go to U.S. taxpayers instead of foreign producers. But the political realities of such a sharp, self-imposed blow to the pocketbook cannot be waved away.

The political obstacles to a 50-cent gasoline tax are formidable anyway. In 1977, Congress rejected out-of-hand a Carter proposal for a standby tax that could rise 5 cents a year. Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., has already fired a shot

Obituaries

Bishop Fulton Sheen, 84; Television Orator in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (WP) — Archbishop Fulton J. Sheen, 84, whose commanding presence and oratorical brilliance made him a major American television personality as well as a powerful religious spokesman for decades, died last night in New York City.

A spokesman for New York's Roman Catholic Archdiocese said Bishop Sheen, who had suffered a heart problem, died at his home on the upper East Side.

Penetrating blue eyes, a vibrantly expressive voice and an ability to see warmth and wit at the disposal of his years of scholarship made Bishop Sheen one of the foremost figures on American television in the 1950s when millions watched him weekly on "Life Is Worth Living."

Acclaimed by people of all faiths most immediately after it went on the air in February, 1952, the 30-minute show in which Bishop Sheen spoke uninterrupted and without notes, soared in the ratings and won "Emmy" awards.

Despite the competition offered by another channel by "Mr. Television," Milton Berle, Bishop Sheen drew audiences spellbound with his discourses on such topics as "Human Passions," "The Training of Children," and "Laws of Marriage."

The bishop was an American phenomenon, and no one helped a nation recognize this more than Berle, who referred to his rival as "Uncle Fulton."

Bishop Sheen also established a place for himself by bringing converts, many making their public figures, into the Catholic church.



Fulton J. Sheen

Joslin (Frisco) Bingham, 86, Dies; Was Popular Song and Dance Man

PARIS, Dec. 10 (UPI) — Joslin (Frisco) Bingham, 86, once a popular entertainer and club owner, died last night at his home in La Celle-St. Maurice, a suburb west of Paris.

From his native Jamaica he went to Panama in 1912 to work on the canal, then to the United States, where he picked up his nickname, and later to Europe, landing in France in 1920. Along the way he showed his amazing facility for languages, picking up six.

Almost immediately upon arriving in Paris, he began singing and acting in clubs, and appeared with Istinguet, Maurice Chevalier and with Josephine Baker in shows at the Casino de Paris. He was instrumental in helping Miss Baker start on the Paris stage.

Success With Clubs
In the mid-1920s he opened a club in Montmartre and it soon became one of the city's leading after-hours spots, drawing the new business and society crowd. During World War II he opened a club in London just off Oxford Street and that, too, a duplicate of French *boite*, was a successful place. He gave benefits for the French Forces and was decorated for his services to France.

He returned to Paris after the war and opened another club, which he ran with his wife until he retired in 1965. He became a French citizen in 1968.

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Opera in London

A Stylish Handel's 'Julius Caesar'

By Henry Pleasant

LONDON, Dec. 10 (HT) — If there is a case to be made for presenting Handel's Italian operas in this day and age, the English National Opera's new production of "Julius Caesar," introduced at the Coliseum, makes it — although the case would be better were the opera sung in Italian rather than mostly unintelligible English.

The problems in producing 18th-century opera seria are obvious and familiar. The succession of solo arias, mostly of the lengthy *da capo* kind, makes for tedium. The recurrent instrumental *ritornelli* leave the soloists stranded on stage with nothing to do, and the almost total absence of concerted numbers contributes to a sense of monotony.

With "Julius Caesar," monotony is rendered monochromatic by a casting that calls for three contraltos, one soprano and (in this case) two counter-tenors. Only one role is set in the bass clef, and it is assigned but one subsidiary aria.

The solution is, of course, to come as close as possible to the kind of singing Handel could expect from the cast he had in London in 1724, with his favorite castrato, Senesino, in the title role, Francesco Cuzzoni as Cleopatra, Anastasia Robinson as Cornelia and Margherita Durastanti as Sextus, and

the ENO has just about done it with Janet Baker, Valerie Masterson, Sarah Walker and Della Jones.

It is an evening of very stylish and very accomplished singing of fiendishly exacting arias, stylishly guided and supported by Sir Charles Mackerras and the principals of the ENO orchestra, and tastefully framed in John Copley's ingenious and picturesque production by John Pascoe's sets and Michael Stennett's 18th-century costumes.

The edition is by Mackerras, wisely abbreviated by eliminating whole arias rather than by cutting repeats, thus allowing the singers the variants and embellishments essential to the *da capo* form. The latter are, on the whole, stylistically persuasive, granting the occasional extravagance and gratuitous vocalization.

Stylish opera of another kind may still be heard through Dec. 13 at the Royal Opera, where the veteran Karl Böhm is conducting a revival of his 1968 production of "Così fan tutte," with Rüdiger Wöhrer, Hermann Frey, Sir Geraint Evans, Lilian Sukis, Brigitte Fassbender and Hildegard Heicheide. It is as fluent and expert a performance of this ever-delightful score as one is likely to encounter anywhere these days.

Music in Milan

First-Rate 'Boris Godunov' at La Scala

By William Weaver

MILAN, Dec. 10 (HT) — Though La Scala abandoned gala opening-night trappings some years ago as the Milanese audience prudently gave up its traditional display of mink, jewels, and dazzling new toilettes, the new season's inauguration was a gala occasion.

The minister of tourism was in the royal box, but the more warmly received guest was Italian President Sandro Pertini, who came to the theater unofficially, and sat in an orchestra seat, next to the mayor of Milan.

When the opera had ended, Claudio Abbado appeared in the pit, and the audience produced a frenzy of applause. In September, Abbado resigned as artistic director of La Scala, then, only a few weeks ago, he announced that he was quitting as the permanent conductor of the orchestra.

Though he will conduct other performances later this year, and almost certainly will return in future seasons, there was an air of farewell about his presence Friday night.

The opera — Mussorgsky's "Boris Godunov" — was his choice and, as he has said recently, conducting it at La Scala represented the fulfillment of a long-cherished ambition.

Abbado chose not to present the Rimsky-Korsakov version of the work (familiar at La Scala since Chaliapin sang in there in 1909), but rather the Mussorgsky original in the Lamm edition. Abbado's version was even richer than usual since it comprised the entire second version of the opera (1872) and the St. Basil's Cathedral scene from the first version, which the composer later cut.

It was a long evening (4½ hours with three intermissions) but Abbado conducted with such conviction,

sweep and power that it was impossible to think of the time. The Scala audience, quick to run for its coats after a routine performance, applauded the performance warmly and gratefully at the end of the evening.

Abbado had a strong cast. The Boris of Nicolai Ghiaurov is internationally known, and the Bulgarian bass was to superb voice. His acting (in an anti-traditional production) sometimes appeared constrained, sometimes perfunctory, but his death scene, for sheer vocal beauty, was incomparable.

The sensation of the performance, however, was the young tenor Mihail Sveldev, a newcomer here. His clarion voice, heroic yet sweet, was heard with exciting effect as Dmitri in the Polish act where his Marina, Lucia Valentini Terrani, not only sang (eventually and sensually, but also acted with remarkable ease.

Ruggero Raimondi was, quite simply, overwhelming as Varlaam, Philip Langridge made Shorsky properly sinister, without hamming, and John Shirley-Quirk turned the usually ungrateful part of Rango into a real and fascinating character.

But everyone, even the interpreters of the smallest parts, was first-rate. And the chorus, singing in Russian as did the principals, sounded as idiomatic and free as if they were singing Verdi.

N.Y. Met Has Surplus

NEW YORK (AP) — The Metropolitan Opera made money for the third straight year. Officials said expenses for 1978-79 of \$39.6 million were met through operating revenues and contributions, with a surplus of \$138,000.

Festivals

A Carnival of Clowns at Monte Carlo

By Jeffrey Robinson

MONTÉ CARLO, Dec. 10 (HT) — Irvin Feld was reminiscing during the 6th annual Monte Carlo International Circus Festival. He used to own a record shop, and he might still be telling you about a new Perry Como album, except that he ran away from the record shop to join the circus.

"I love the circus," Irvin adds, "and this festival is a circus."

Forty acts from circuses all over the world, including the Soviet Union and Japan for the first time, came to Monte Carlo for the Golden Clown Awards. The competition opened Thursday and ended tonight with the awards presentations.

Leonid Kostuk Troupe from the Moscow State Circus shared the Golden Clown Award with Georges Carl, a comic from the Crazy Horse Saloon in Paris.

Sharing the Silver Clown Award were Ervin Bale, an American from the Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey Circus; the Fabulous Farrell Brothers, also of the Ringling Brothers Circus; the Kovatchev Troupe from the Bulgarian State Circus; Dieter Farrell from the German Korne Circus; and the Nicolodis Acrobats, an Italian team from the Busch-Roland Circus.

Some of the competitors in the awards competition represented the International Circus Festival of Monte Carlo Spectacular, part of the Feld operation.

Irvin Feld says that he has wanted to send a unit overseas to show the rest of the world the high quality of U.S. circuses. "So we formed

this new unit and named it after this festival."

During the early 1950s Irvin Feld sold records to Washington, and one day "I found that I could sell more records if I booked singers into local shows. Then I realized that most of those singers were badly in need of personal management, so I started booking entire concert tours [into large arenas in the United States]. I think the fancy word is impresario. . . . It was a very good education in show business."

July, 1956, The Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey Circus was to trouble. The Greatest Show on Earth — a copyrighted name — was folding its tent in Pittsburgh for what might have been the final time.

"I heard the circus was closing and within 24 hours I contacted John Ringling North. I had a deal for him. He heard me out and I became the promoter of the circus he produced. I moved the show indoors, to those arenas where I had been booking concerts, and then thought about other changes. The circus was back on the road for the last three months of that year."

By 1962 Irvin Feld had the world's largest circus back on its financial feet. Then John North moved to Europe, and Irvin Feld had to commute across the Atlantic to confer with him, to convince him that major changes must be made if the circus was to survive the '60s and move into the '70s and '80s.

The animal acts were deemphasized because most cities had their own zoos. The side shows of 700-pound ladies and two-headed giants

were discontinued. The fire-eaters and knife throwers became part of larger production numbers.

But this was not enough. The supply of clowns was dwindling — the youngest was in his 40s, most were in their 70s. And the frequent trips to Europe were wearing down Irvin Feld.

Jan. 1, 1967, He says he made a New Year's resolution — "Either I buy the circus, or I quit." It took him 11 months, but in November he banded John Ringling North a check for \$8 million and for the first time in 90 years The Greatest Show On Earth did not belong to anyone named Barnum or Bailey or Ringling.

Restores Magic

"When I bought the circus, I dreamed a producing shows unprecedented in history. The most lavish costumes and props. . . . Acts from all around the world. I loved the circus and have done everything in my power to restore the magic and enchantment that always made it so special for me when I was a child."

He put together a second unit. The two units, which perform different shows, alternate cities each year. Then Irvin Feld brought his son Ken into the business. Ken Feld makes a worldwide, quarter-of-a-million-mile search for fresh young performers each year.

They have reduced the average age of the performers from 46 to half of that. And what had been a circus of 83 performers became a circus of nearly 170 in each unit. They opened Clown College at their winter quarters in Florida and stocked the units with 75 clowns, more than five times as many as the circus had.

Everyone is a star because no one is a star — the circus gets the billing, not the performers, although some have become superstars on their own. They've even worked out a way to make stars out of the children in the audience, getting them into the act.

That's why when you ask either Irvin or Ken just how much the circus has changed in the past six or seven years, they answer, "More than anyone who hasn't seen the circus in a long time could possibly realize."

Their overseas circus has 90 performers and opens in Australia on Jan. 5, then moves to Tokyo for a May through September run. "It's very exciting because this is a brand new show," they say.

But then it is not as if Irvin and Ken Feld do not have enough of that kind of excitement these days. In March they bought the Ice Follies and the two U.S. units of Holiday On Ice.

Dance

Two Dazzling Ballets at Sadler's Wells

By Noel Goodwin

LONDON, Dec. 10 (HT) — Dance and the Bible was the opening theme of the London Contemporary Dance Theater's new season at Sadler's Wells, to a program first devised for the company to perform in Jerusalem in August during an international seminar on "The Bible in Dance."

Two new works were created for that occasion; of which "Songs, Lamentations and Praises" is the work of the company's artistic director, Robert Cohan.

It is a large-scale dance poem of imaginative invention, involving the full company and taking almost 45 minutes in performance. It distills the three aspects of biblical spirit covered by the title in contrasting sections featuring, in turn, tender *pas de deux*, aggressive male dancing and an ecstatic final ensemble.

They are linked by the solitary figure of the Texas dancer, Tom Jobe, who is described as the painter of the soul.

The dancing had a dazzling splendor, enhanced by the changes of color in Norberto Chiesa's designs of body-tights, and John Read's dramatic lighting. Also compelling is the music by Geoffrey Burgon, currently a hit-parade hero here with a "Nunc Dimittis" from a recent television series, who writes attractively for clarinet, guitar and percussion, with soprano and counter-tenor voices in words.

signs of body-tights, and John Read's dramatic lighting. Also compelling is the music by Geoffrey Burgon, currently a hit-parade hero here with a "Nunc Dimittis" from a recent television series, who writes attractively for clarinet, guitar and percussion, with soprano and counter-tenor voices in words.

It was followed by Paul Taylor's "Cloven Kingdom" (1976) mounted by the British company for the first time while his own company was appearing recently in Paris, and enthusiastically acclaimed for its vitality and exuberance. The choreography is a commentary, both satirical and satyrical, on civilization and its conventions, with the girls in long dresses that are but a skin covering for their natures, while the men have white ties and tails that construct their characters but hardly confine them.

The four leading girls are further adorned with headpieces to mirrored shapes that catch and reflect in constant motion the varied colors in the lighting (by Jennifer Tipton), with additional mirror-masks for the other dancers in the finale, suggesting their basic uniformity. All

this is presented not as a somber social tract, but with Taylor's characteristic barbed wit and often wickedly funny choreographic humor, steps flouting the animal under the skin.

It is compounded by a musical collage of Corelli's 18th-century formality in string writing interrupted by, or occasionally combined with, modern percussion breaks that seem to allude to primitive rituals. The musical performance under Philip Gammon supported dancing of intense vigor and sharply defined character. A highlight was a dance for four males (Christopher Banner, Patrick Hardingham, Robert North, Michael Small), costumed flying in a sardonic display of primitive masculinity, while the girls swooped joyously through their dances.

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The Netherlands

NATO Missile Issue Threatens Fragile Coalition Rule

World Watches Spot Oil Market

By David Fouquet

ROTTERDAM (IHT) — Six months ago, during an earlier crisis provoked by developments in Iran, the world discovered the importance of what had previously been the almost unknown free market in oil centered around this city.

During a hectic period of a few weeks, discussion of these activities became a major topic of discussion at the highest international political levels, including the Tokyo economic summit meeting early this year.

France's Industry and Energy Minister Andre Giraud, and officials from other countries undertook a game of "hunt the speculator" that focused on the panic buying of oil and the rapid increases in prices in such uncontrolled markets as Rotterdam and elsewhere in the world.

Mr. Giraud first tried to get the European Common Market to place limits on the prices on the Rotterdam spot oil market. He also lobbied in Washington for an American crackdown on what he called an "intolerable" situation on these free markets in the world's dwindling supply of oil.

Limited Success
In their efforts to control the so-called "wild" Rotterdam market, French officials had limited success. Last week the French government apparently reversed itself and quietly told its oil companies that they could now buy oil on the spot market to meet shortages expected this winter.

A loose collection of brokers, speculators, buyers, and even some speculators have given the Rotterdam market its name and reputation. The politicians were particularly concerned about the fact that prices at which oil was being bought and sold in Rotterdam and other similar markets had risen by 86 percent since the end of last year.

They felt that such climbing prices would lead the petroleum-exporting countries to feel the price was too high and that the market would bear down on them to raise their oil prices even higher.

In fact, the Rotterdam oil market is not exactly in Rotterdam, nor is it a market in the traditional sense of stock or commodity exchange, where bidders jostle and shout across a paper-littered floor. First

(Continued on Page 18S, col. 7)



Forest of cranes dominates the huge harbor of Rotterdam.

'They Need Oil...They'll Pay in Anything'

ROTTERDAM (IHT) — He's a nervous man, and now he's nervous about his cigarettes. They're not in the front pocket of his sweat-soaked white shirt. They're not in the fold of either of his rolled up sleeves. A quick pat shows they're not in the pocket of his loose gray trousers. The nervous man gets more nervous, rushes out of the office to find some cigarettes, and returns a minute later, a lit cigarette tight in his lips, arms shaking slightly, eyes hunting, frantic for something else to be nervous about. His hands are twitching and clenched for action, his breathing, loud and wet and quick. In his mid-30s, of medium height and muscular build, the nervous man is extremely wealthy. He is one of the most successful traders on the Rotterdam spot market, an international network of agents buying and selling the tremendous quantities of oil that transit the city's enormous port.

If there is one person in the world who can make gasoline lines appear or disappear with a word, the nervous man just might be the one.

'Like an Animal'
Initially reluctant to discuss his business activities, he finally agreed but asked to remain anonymous.
"I come in at 8 o'clock and I'm like an animal on the hunt. I spread myself all over, I peer and I look, and I have to find out everything that happened to oil that night. Everything. If you don't, you're ruined."

"My eyes are the phone. I call everybody and they answer. If there's time, we talk about stupid things — families, the weather,

stuff like that. But when it's important, we get right to work — what he's got for me, and what I've got for him."

"You've got to be quick. If Tokyo says he has a nice ship sailing from Italy, a beautiful ship, you have to watch out. Poison. If the ship is really that beautiful, he'll want to keep it all for himself."



"Japanese traders you can always see through. They have no room. They're cornered. They've got a whole country that'll be shivering in caves this winter unless they get oil. They need the oil and you can get them to pay. I mean really pay."

"They'll pay in anything. I keep a calculator in my hand all day to make the figures match. Deutsche marks to pounds, pounds to rubles, rubles to guilders. I don't care and

nobody else does. Dollars mean nothing to me. I only care about what's behind the numbers. I care about oil."

"Nobody tells the truth. Say I'm talking to London and they have enough of what they want. They'd never tell me. They'd never let me know that the market's going down."

"They try to be clever, but it doesn't matter. I can read them. I can read what they don't say. If London doesn't say anything, if they ask me about my health, I know that means they don't want the market to go down any further. I can tell. It's in me."

"I lie too but I'm better at it. I'm circumspect. If the market's going up, I don't say it's going down. That's shallow. I ask them if they've heard about Genoa. That scares them. That makes them sweat. They don't know anything about Genoa. They're worried. They can't think till they find out about Genoa. They want to go and find out, but I don't let them. I talk and they're twisting and I get what I want. I'm good at it."

"If you're not good, that's it. You're out. Gasol was \$160 in January. A month later it was \$350, and a month after that it was \$200. Each time it moves, someone is out. Someone gets hurt each time. I don't get hurt."

"I'm too strong to get hurt. I protect myself. I have real estate on two continents. I have service groups completely unrelated to oil. I have barges, for times when storage costs are bad. I have storage tanks, to cover me when shipping costs are bad. I am diversified. I am as inflexible as possible."

"People say they can control us but they can't. The Rotterdam market makes ends meet for all of Northwestern Europe, but

only 5 percent of us are in Rotterdam. The other traders are everywhere. No country can hold us. No one government can check up on us. No government at all."

"Only banks can check. I live by banks. If I make a deal, I want an international bank guarantee. With the guarantee I'm ok. I'm clear once I have the guarantee. The guarantee is my life, and it is automatic. It is true."

"There is only one other place where I never lie. I never lie to Platt's." (Platt's is a private organization that prepares detailed lists of day-to-day spot prices, largely by asking dealers what the current prices are.) "You lie to Platt's and they know. They call maybe a hundred people. If 99 say everything's high, and you say everything's low, Platt's will know this. They can tell. You cannot hide things from Platt's."

"I don't need to hide. The market is good. Prices here are higher than ever. They're way above them. (This means that the prices that can be raised for oil which has not been already requisitioned for a long-term contract are higher than the prices set for oil in most long-term contracts.) They will stay that way. Producers will keep on sending oil to the spot market. More all the time."

"You hear talk about supply and demand. That won't end the market. That's silly. Look at the Iranian oil Carter wouldn't let into his country. It didn't lower prices here. It didn't make things drop. Politics is too uncertain for that. Nobody can get enough oil. The Ayatollah is a fool. All the traders know he is a fool. I do not trust his guarantees. Nobody trusts anybody's guarantees. Everyone wants one thing. Everyone wants more oil."

—D.B.

Foreign Policy Divides Parties

By Joseph Fitchett

THE HAGUE (IHT) — The crisis over NATO missiles has injected a strong foreign policy issue into Dutch politics at a moment when debate here was focused on domestic affairs.

The missile issue is highly emotional. It grips both leftist factions and religious groups anxious to gain a following for their anti-nuclear stance. The issue fits occasional inclination of the Netherlands to see itself as the world's conscience. As such, it has made inroads even among the Dutch silent majority which the polls show wants the country to play a full role in NATO.

If the government falls over the issue and new elections are held in March, the missiles are likely to be the main issue and are likely to produce victory for a leftist coalition. The outcome probably would be different if the government can avoid an election polarized on the missile issue.

Prior to the NATO crisis, the center-rightist government led by Premier Dries van Agt appeared to have learnt the art of surviving on a two-seat parliamentary majority. Partly, this reflected Dutch concern to avoid a repetition of the protracted political crisis which led to the formation of Mr. van Agt's coalition in 1977.

The survival of the fragile coalition also reflected a Dutch mood that the country has been gradually mastering the economic problems — inflation, unemployment, expensive social security, high wages compared to productivity — which threatened this country's prosperity and trading outlook.

But the center-rightist government has faced a growing challenge as Dutch politics moved slightly leftward toward a new equilibrium. Symptomatic of this trend is the steadily rising popularity of the Democrats 66 party — a small group formed in the turbulent atmosphere of Dutch student revolt in the 1960s. In 1977, it won six of the 150 seats in parliament, but recent polls showed that it would win 28 seats if new elections were held, making it a prime party to take part in a coalition.

A pragmatic, reforming middle-class party — led by a biologist, Dr. Jan Tinbergen, who is a well-known author of children's books — Democrats 66 is very liberal on social issues like abortion. However, its main objective — a little like that of the British Liberal Party — is to modernize the political system to make it more responsive to changing Dutch concerns.

Unlike the British Liberals, squeezed between the two big parties, Democrats 66 have prospered

on the Dutch electoral system — the purest form of proportional representation. Any Dutch candidate who can get about 50,000 votes nationwide wins a parliamentary seat. (Even Dutch radio and TV are organized to reflect the proportionate strength of every political group, giving a hearing to all.)

With this system favoring small parties, Dutch politics are gradually being transformed into smaller groups which form coalitions on large issues.

This change, according to Dutch analysts, is a heritage of the 1960s, when the Netherlands experienced a sudden upheaval against its traditional values. For instance, the still influential churches were radicalized, and many political parties severely fissured.

The impact of the 1960s has also contributed to an atmosphere of pacifism in the Netherlands — again reflected in the missile issue.

This mood, however, coexists with the Dutch electorate's desire to stay in NATO — a position liable to become increasingly uncomfortable if allied governments feel that the Netherlands is shirking its share of the political and military burden.

On the nation's European role, there is no such wavering. Committed to full participation in the Common Market, Dutch leaders have been advocates of closer European integration. On this point, the Netherlands found itself at odds with France under De Gaulle. Efforts by French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing to mend fences with the Netherlands have been dramatically undermined by the French government's failure to implement the treaty with the Netherlands and West Germany to mount a joint operation to clean up the Rhine River, which carries salt from Alsatian potash mines to Dutch fields.

In domestic politics, the Netherlands electorate seems reluctant to return to the strongly radical policies of the former Socialist premier, Joop den Uyl.

Instead, Dutch voters seem to favor a more pragmatic, cautiously reformist and socially liberal approach to tackle the 1980s.

All this experimentation — particularly the ability to handle extreme proportional representation without splintering the country into the sempiternal of single-issue politics — has been possible in the Netherlands thanks to the small nation's confidence in its institutions. Symbolic of this stability is Queen Juliana, 70 this year. Her continued popularity has repeatedly proved reports of her impending abdication to be premature.

Pilgrimage of Catholic Church

By David Bodanis

NIJMEGEN (IHT) — In two days' time, concerned Vatican officials will have their long-awaited encounter with the foremost theologian of the Dutch Catholic Church, Prof. Ed and Schillebeeckx.

The Dominican professor will be coming from a country where the marriage of priests is tolerated, and where Protestants can receive communion. He will arrive in Rome to face a curia that is under the influence of the conservative theology of Pope John Paul II.

Whether the outcome will be to push the Dutch Church farther into the wilderness, or to bring it back into the fold, no one doubts that there will be plenty of controversy along the way. For his part, Prof. Schillebeeckx, 65, has found one's request for the visit — all expenses paid — ought to be so intimidating, that he is wearing himself by a lengthy period of silent reflection.

The conflict this visit represents has roots that reach far back in Dutch history, back to the Reformation, when the one Church of one first drew its distance from the heretical concepts of reformers like Luther and Calvin.

Even Divide

In most European countries the Reformation led to civil wars, in which the reformers either in outright, or were completely crushed. But in a separate quibbling municipalities which were to form the Netherlands, the wars of religion ended with Catholics and Protestants evenly divided, and neither side really willing to call it a day.

Deep into this century the two religious groups

stayed firmly apart in the Netherlands. Catholics voted for their own political party, organized their own schools, shopped in Catholic stores in staunchly Catholic neighborhoods.

So long as the divisions were this harsh, the leading figures in Dutch religious life spent their time enforcing the ideological purity of whichever religion it was they belonged to, and warding off all threats from the religion they opposed. Inside a blockaded fort, strife comes quickly to an end.

A little after World War II these structures of religious differences mysteriously began to dissolve. There was more blending in housing patterns, and fewer divisions in school districts, while increasing numbers of non-denominational newspapers and universities were started to help cement the ties.

Position Papers

This process was largely completed by the time Pope John XXIII called for the reassessment of orthodoxy which became known as Vatican II. The advance position paper which the Dutch hierarchy sent to Vatican II seems to have been strongly influenced by Prof. Schillebeeckx. Although a Belgian citizen, he taught at the University of Nijmegen, because Dominicans at that time could not be theology professors in Belgium.

The paper was considered too liberal for even the liberals of Vatican II, and it was revised by Dutch theologians of a more conservative stance.

When Vatican II concluded under Pope Paul VI, returning Dutch participants set up their own mini-Vatican II, and called it the Dutch pastoral council. Before the council was long underway, it became clear that its recommendations would be

for avant-garde modernization in the Dutch Catholic Church.

The meetings ran on a program of strict democracy. When 20 young workers were invited to give their opinion on the proper place of youth in the Church, each one of them was allowed just five minutes to speak. Then, when it became time for a bishop to reply to their views, he too was given the same five minutes. (Rather than attempt a full rebuttal in that time, the bishop gracefully invited all the young workers to his home to discuss the matter at leisure.)

The conclusions the council came up with were radical for the time: Avowed homosexuals could receive communion, Catholics could receive communion in certain Protestant services, and the water could be taken by hand instead of by mouth. On the question of whether priests could choose to marry, the seven bishops decided to abstain, while the rest of the council voted a resounding "yes."

Dutch Catholics picked up favorably on the new proposals. Part of the reason was that highly vocal young Amsterdamers were spreading beliefs which raised doubts about many of the country's long settled attitudes. Another, more precise reason, was that Dutch Catholics were no longer united by an opposition to Dutch Protestants. Accepting the reformist ideas would be a way to form a new unity in the Catholic ranks.

To present the pastoral council's views to Rome, the Dutch Church decided to send the Archbishop of Utrecht as their spokesman. They decided, but their decision came to nothing. The Archbishop was coolly informed by the curia of Pope Paul — who was back-pedaling furiously from Pope John's Vatican II radicalism — that

(Continued on Page 18S, col. 6)





Immigration Proving Tough Test for Dutch Racial Tolerance

By Vicky Elliott

AMSTERDAM (IHT) — It's a gray December Sunday in Amsterdam, but inside *Ons Huis* (Our House), the local community center on Zeeburgerdijk, the atmosphere is tropical. The neighborhood Surinamese have invited everyone to a party. The dingy hall is decorated with nostalgic paintings of coconut palms and rectangular Surinamese matrons in flouncy, pleated dresses are stepping lively to the Caribbean beat. An Indian carries on a heated political discussion with some young Dutch students as a white-haired and patriarchal Dutchman raises his glass in a gesture of hilarity.

Independence was granted to the small South American republic (the former Dutch Guiana) in 1975, and Surinamese are still flocking to the Netherlands at a rate of about 1,000 a month. But the process has not been painless, and it is only one link in a chain that is beginning to test the Netherlands' reputation for racial tolerance.

A seafaring people, sensitive to the vagaries of international trade, the Dutch have always traveled well. In Indonesia, their colonizers intermarried freely with the native population, and carried home a real attachment to the country. And they have always been open to the world. A long tradition of welcoming displaced minorities extends from Spanish Jews and Huguenots to today's South American refugees. The delicate political balance demanded by the division of the nation into *versluis*, or religious groups, perhaps helped them to accept and absorb new elements.

And today, as you pass the housing blocks on the reclaimed land outside Amsterdam by night, you can see through the curtainless windows into the warmly lit interiors. It all seems to emphasize the Dutch readiness to confront the outside world.

When Indonesia was decolonized in the 1950s, repatriation of the Dutch and Indo-Dutch (Dutchmen call them all Indonesians, regardless of their racial antecedents) was carried out efficiently and without bitterness.

But there were some mistakes. The South Moluccans, or Ambonians, who proclaimed a short-lived republic in 1965, were shipped into the Netherlands still nurturing hopes of independence from Sukarno's nationalist government in Indonesia. Hoping to send them back, the Dutch government did little to mitigate their isolation in provincial ghettos.

This bred a second generation alienated from Dutch life and prepared to resort to violence in the cause of a promised land they had never seen. They certainly put themselves on the map: the hijackings and hostage holdings of 1975 and 1977 caught the attention of the whole world.

But it did little for race relations at home. Moluccan terrorism and the rapid influx of Surinamese coincided with a period of serious recession. The climate of tolerance hardened. And today the ordinary Dutchman is prepared to voice racial opinions that would have been unthinkable 10 years ago. "Tension is not overt, but it exists," says Eric Couvee, a young Dutch postgraduate student. "People feel their economic positions are threatened by foreigners."

Filled into cheap, overcrowded housing, the Dutch workers least equipped for racial tolerance confront their competitors from outside. Some are even prepared to voice their opinions in public. In April, Amsterdam city councillor Irene Vorrinck took a problem to a number of different neighborhoods for public debate. The question: where to house a number of Moluccan heroin addicts whom the council was attempting to dry out on methadone.

Complex Problem

The response was ugly. Good Amsterdam burghers replied that the government had always neglected the problem and was now attempting to dump it back on them. The ferocity of their emotional outbursts and their manifest antagonism to outsiders took Councillor Vorrinck by surprise. A compromise solution was agreed on. Eight coffee houses were selected as controlled centers where the addicts might meet, protected from dealers. But four of them have already been closed.



South Moluccans demonstrating after trial of gunmen in March, 1978.

There are no easy solutions. A streetcar ride through Amsterdam in the company of Moluccans, Surinamese and Antilleans from Holland's former colonies, not to mention Moroccan, Portuguese, Yugoslav and Turkish immigrant workers, indicates the complexity of the problem that faces the government of this densely populated nation.

What brings them here? As a Surinamese sailor of Indian origin puts it: "The mistake the colonizers made was to educate us with the idea that the Netherlands was a kind of paradise. And they gave us just enough education to be able to continue studying here."

Recent arrivals among the 220,000 guest-workers are still basking in the material benefits of their new jobs. "It is much better over here," says Ali Abdullah, a Moroccan worker for a photocopying manufacturer, beaming at the health of his one-year-old son and turquoise-robbed wife. His family was recently allowed to join him here.

Practical Steps

But violence can flare within the different communities. The 1973 and 1976 clashes between Dutch and Turkish workers in Rotterdam are frequently cited as examples of the deterioration of race relations. And internal squabbles hit the headlines too. The Chinese triads still sporadically explode into violence, and the

Turkish fascist group the "Gray Wolves" indulged in a deadly shoot-out in March. Amongst politicized Moluccan youth, the great period of militancy of 1975 to 1977 has subsided into a vacuum in which they turn with increasing listlessness to hard drugs.

Recognizing a potentially explosive situation, the government has woken up to the need to take practical steps. "The multiracial society is a reality," says Peter Schumacher, who has just finished writing "600,000 Foreigners," a book on ethnic minorities in the Netherlands, "and last year, the government finally accepted the fact that the foreign workers are here to stay."

In the outlooks of this year's austerity budget for 1979 to 1980, race relations was the only sector allotted an increase. The search is on for a coherent and informed policy. A report pub-

lished in April offered 100 practical suggestions for the improvement of race relations. In June, the government published a report entitled "Ethnic Minorities," and its recommendations for legislation have been promised for this December or January.

Cheering Factor

Labor laws have also recently been tightened up in order to penalize employers, who can save up to 50 percent in social security charges on an illegal worker. It remains to be seen how rigorously the law will be followed up. Recent legislation gave foreign workers with over five years' residency the right to vote in municipal elections, and legislation to give them full voting rights has been considered for 1984. The somewhat feeble Dutch laws controlling racism have been recently applied in a series of successful cases brought by Surinamese against disco owners who refused them entry.

A cheering factor, in the eyes of Mr. Schumacher, is that the press continues to report on race relations with a relatively liberal eye. Newspapers do not dwell, as they used to on crimes in which the aggressor involved was non-Dutch. And on Sundays from 12 noon to 3 p.m., the radio programs are devoted to ethnic minorities.

One of the government's most pressing task is education. This year's budget has already been increased by 25,000 guilders, to cover natural adaptation courses and increased remedial work with immigrant children in schools. Television programs are reinforcing a new concept inspired by the Swedish principle that there can be no real integration if children have no knowledge of their own culture.

Dirty Words

"Integration" is a dirty word among the minorities themselves," continues Mr. Schumacher. The Moluccans and the Surinamese have recently attempted to set up a federation of the different racial groups to be able to gain political leverage on the government. The idea has been blocked by objections from Turkish and Moroccan groups. But giving expression to the culture of the ethnic minorities may be one way of facing the problem.

"Many immigrant children who speak only faulty Dutch do not fully understand their parents' language either," says Leni von Renesse, headmistress in an inner-city school in the Hague. "The problem is to keep them from standing forlorn between two cultures." A problem for the 1980s will no doubt be the second generation of immigrant workers, who may not be as happy as their fathers to continue working in menial professions.

Meanwhile, in a typically thorough and uncomplaisant way, the Dutch are starting to put their minds to the problem.

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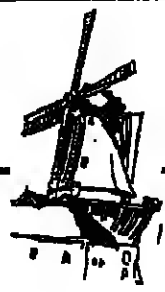
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Environmentalists Are Making Policy as Well as Headlines

By Gary Yerkey

AMSTERDAM (IHT) — Elsewhere, environmentalists have been making headlines, protesting angrily against nuclear power in France following elections in West Germany. In The Netherlands, they have made policy.

In the last decade, the Dutch environmental movement through its grass roots doggedness has become the most influential national environmental movement in Europe. It has played a major role in the country's decision-making process on nuclear power and land reclamation. And it has done so without losing formal political status of the kind, which makes it unorthodox in Europe.

"We are listened to carefully by the political establishment now, not because we reflect public opinion, but because we have an arsenal of technical and scientific expertise at our disposal that we'd be foolish to ignore," said Wouter Dierckx, who is perhaps the country's most respected environmentalist.

"We're quite simply more effective as an opposition force outside the government than we'd ever hope to be inside."

Or has the movement — again reflecting the European tide — found it necessary to unite its diverse elements behind a single banner? There are no less than 10 principal environmental organizations in the Netherlands — from the comparatively militant Vereniging Milieudefensie (VMD), which has 15,000 members, to the Stichting Natuurbehoud, the largest environmental organization in the country. The latter organization's conservative platform makes it viable to nearly 300,000 people. Most of the number of smaller organizations run as high as 10.

'Very Democratic'

Anyone who has tried to unify a movement, and thereby destroy diversity, has always been in for it, Mr. van Dierckx said. "It's democratic," he said. "The movement's effectiveness, however, has not meant an end to the environmental issues. Its success, in fact, has had the effect of hardening resolve of those to which it has opposed for so long."

Next year could be a turning point in the environmental battle. Maurice Groen, of the VMD, number of key issues could be decided.

cooperation recently, leading environmentalists have tended to group the key issues to which they have referred under five headings: Nuclear energy. Since 1977, an official moratorium on the building of additional plants (three

1,000-megawatt plants came off the drawing board in 1974) has existed. The Netherlands has two plants now, which together generate 500 megawatts. But the debate over the issue of radioactive waste and its hazards will intensify in parliament next year as the 1981 expiration date of the contract to send Dutch nuclear waste to France and Britain for reprocessing draws near.

• The Delta Polder. Several estuaries in the southwest were dammed after floods in 1953 killed 1,800 people. But environmentalists, arguing that damming is "not friendly to the environment," have protested since 1974 to prevent the damming of the last estuary in the so-called Delta Project, the East Schelde, site of the country's only remaining natural reserve. A final government decision is expected next year.

• The Waddenzee. This 100,000-square-kilometer sea in the northeast is increasingly threatened, say environmentalists, who note recent studies showing a decline in the seabird population in the Waddenzee over the last 10 years from 1,500 to 400.

Plans for further industrialization of the region must be abandoned, the environmentalists say.

• The Rhine. Most of the Waddenzee's existing pollution comes circuitously from the Rhine. The French parliament's failure in mid-November to ratify the Bonn agreement of 1976 on cleaning-up "the world's only 820-mile-long sewer" by the countries that it flows through will lead Dutch environmentalists in 1980 to pressure the government into stepping up its own Rhine antipollution and cleanup effort. The Rhine is the source of 15 percent of the country's drinking water, and about 70 percent of its total water requirement.

• The Markerwaard Polder. This proposal to build the fifth and final polder in the IJsselmeer, an inland sea northeast of Amsterdam, will cost 10 billion guilders (about \$5 billion) and has been opposed by environmentalists who argue that a declining birth rate in the most densely populated country in the industrialized world makes it unnecessary and that it would further disrupt the already unsettled ecology of the region.

"The Markerwaard proposal has become a symbol for environmentalists," Mr. van Dierckx said. "The traditional Dutch solution to destroying the mainland has been to make new land. Our anti-Markerwaard campaign represents our belief that that pattern must not be allowed to continue."

Dutch environmentalists played a major role in forcing the government to postpone a decision on building the Markerwaard until 1990. "But a final decision not to build it has not yet been taken," Mr. van Dierckx said.



The huge industrial complex of oil refineries and other petroleum installations in Rotterdam.

Uranium Enrichment Plant Faces Strong Opposition

By Bob Freeland

AMSTERDAM (IHT) — A simmering debate over the building of the first commercial uranium-enrichment plant in the Netherlands — at Almelo, 90 miles east of here — could turn into a full-fledged row as the plant's 1981 start-up date draws near.

That, at least, is the well-defined opinion of half of the debate, the country's anti-nuclear lobby, a vocal and influential lot who argue that the plant's successful operation could prompt the government to push ahead with the expansion of the nuclear-power capacity, from the present two stations to five.

Environmentalists have argued since 1970, when the project was first conceived, that a government decision to press on with nuclear power could become increasingly likely as the huge natural gas reserves of the Groningen field (which help make the Netherlands, together with Norway, the only net energy exporter among OECD countries), and that a uranium-enrichment plant on home ground, ready and willing to supply the fuel, could only make a pro-nuclear decision that much easier. A decision

on the Netherlands' nuclear future has been postponed until 1981 at the earliest.

For its part, the plant's operators — Uranium-enrichment Nederland (UCN), which is almost entirely government-owned after five large Dutch companies, including Shell and Philips, withdrew from the project — appear determined to forgo ahead with construction of the 1000-ton-capacity facility despite anti-nuclear protests, including well-publicized demonstrations at the plant construction site, most recently in mid-October. A Dutch environmentalist said: "We're planning to intensify our action."

Good Reason

There is good reason, meanwhile, to bank on UCN's plan: uranium-enrichment is an essential process in the nuclear-fuel cycle, boosting the percentage of uranium 235 isotope in natural uranium from 0.7 to the 3 percent necessary for the uranium to be used in nuclear-power stations. With oil prices increasing and supplies diminishing, European governments generally have embarked on an ambitious program of nuclear-power

"We're planning to intensify our action."

expansion, and whether the Netherlands votes for or against a nuclear future, there will almost certainly be a growing need for UCN's services in the future.

UCN is the Dutch partner of Urenco, a Dutch-West-German-British consortium set up in 1970, with private and government interests sharing the financial burden (not at about \$1 billion so far) about equally. But the private money pulled out not long ago, citing, according to some reports, increasing government involvement in the nuclear field as the principal reason.

Some reports have also said contracts for uranium enrichment already signed by Urenco, totalling more than 20,000 tons of work worth \$3 billion, will keep its factories in Capenhurst, England, Gronau, West Germany (to be built) and Almelo busy un-

til 1995. When the three factories attain full operational strength, Urenco will be able to boost nearly 5 percent of the world's uranium-enrichment capacity — behind the U.S. Department of Energy (more than 60 percent), the French consortium (in which Belgium, Spain, Italy and Iran also have an interest), Eurodif (about 25 percent) and the Soviet Union (about 7 percent). Some sources say the worldwide demand for uranium-enrichment capacity — now at about 15,000 tons — will triple by 1990.

Waste Storage

Officials at UCN say the Almelo plant, where 1000 centrifuges will spin their magic, will be a perfectly safe proposition: the area of the Netherlands in which it is located was chosen partly for its geological stability. Environmentalists are not so sure. They want proof in a country that suffers from a higher population density than any other country in the Western world.

UCN officials also say there is no problem of dangerous radioactive waste. It will

be stored in drums at the Almelo site, as has waste from two experimental plants — one, a 25-ton pilot facility, and the other, a 200-ton plant — that UCN has operated successfully for nearly a decade, and according to the officials, that have proved the efficacy of the process.

Environmentalists tend to agree about the waste issue, saying that the left-overs — i.e., uranium with only about .25 per cent of U-235 — are "not very dangerous," as one environmentalist put it.

But the real issue, which may come to a head next year, is whether the Netherlands will decide for or against a nuclear future, and not whether the Almelo plant begins operating on schedule two years from now, although both issues are interrelated.

The Dutch anti-nuclear lobby is quick to concede that Almelo is symbolic in that the plant's existence depends entirely on a demand for its services from nuclear-power stations. But it is also quick to point out that without it, and other plants like it, no stations would have the wherewithal with which to operate in the first place.

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Highlight on Philips Telecommunications



Philips Telecommunications



PHILIPS



System of Industrial Democracy Undergoing Radical Change

By Linda Bernier

THE HAGUE (IHT) — There are problems with works councils in the Netherlands — the lack of consultation between works council members and employees and the general apathy of most workers to the routine work of the councils.

But they have, on the whole, contributed to the overall improvement of working conditions and labor relations, says Frans Vink, in charge of the Works Council Division at the Dutch Ministry of Social Affairs.

Both works councils, groups of workers elected by fellow employees to help establish better working conditions in their enterprise and employee profit sharing plans are two of the key elements of industrial democracy in the Netherlands and they are presently undergoing some radical changes.

In September, a revised Works Councils Act was put into force, extending the co-determination competencies of works councils to include the right to veto management's decisions concerning social policy — holidays and working hours, pension and profit sharing plans, job evaluation and hiring, firing and promotion practices, work consultation and complaint procedures, job training plans and safety, health and welfare conditions.

And they obtained the right to appeal contested decisions regarding social policy as well as economic and financial policy, concerning important organizational, capital investment or loan decisions, to the Court of Justice.

Along with the works councils in West Germany, Dutch works councils are among the most advanced in Western Europe, Mr. Vink said.

On Nov. 6 a new bill was sent to parliament to revise the Works Councils Act to provide works councils in enterprises of 35-100 employees, which includes about 11,000 firms. Presently, they are required only in enterprises with more than 100 employees — about 3,500 and their subsidiaries. According to the most recent survey, taken in 1977, close to 2 million workers are represented in 4,000 works councils in the Netherlands.

Works councils were first established in 1930, giving workers the right to be consulted prior to important management decisions about mergers, closures and reorganization. In 1971 a new bill established co-determination for decisions concerning working hours, holidays, pension and profit sharing plans, safety, health and welfare practices.

The new act, developed as a result of pressure from the trade unions and various political parties, was generally accepted by employer groups, although some think it goes too far, noted Mr. Vink. He added that managers in large companies, where works councils tend to operate more successfully, are generally more positive about them than those in smaller companies, who complain that they cost a lot of money and time.

The reason for the relative success of works councils in large companies has a lot to do with better facilities and organization and more time to operate, said Mr. Vink.

Some managers, however, complain of the confusion and disturbance caused in working relations when works councils members refuse to talk to them during strikes. While only 35 percent of all workers in the Netherlands are unionized, about 65 percent of works councils members are organized and active in union activities, noted Mr. Vink.

The Works Councils Act defines rather specifically how they are to operate, said Mr. Vink, noting that each works council has a set of internal regulations which must be approved by the enterprise's trade committee, half of which is repre-

sented by management, half by trade unions.

Works council members are chosen by all employees who have been working in the company for more than one year. There are seven members in the companies of 100-200 employees, 15 in companies of 200-500 employees and 25, the maximum in companies with over 500 employees.

Big Problems

Each works council elects its own chairperson and operates on a two-year basis. They can meet when they want, generally monthly, and must meet at least six times a year with management or when the works council or management requests.

"A difficult point is that the act makes no stipulation about how and when works councils should consult with their fellow workers. Because of their organization, the lack of facilities and interest of employees this is a big problem," said Mr. Vink.

Although the works councils send an annual report to the Ministry of Social Affairs which conducts a labor inspection, it is difficult to determine the exact effect they have on improving industrial relations and reducing strike actions, he said.

According to one government official, they have had very little impact on diminishing strikes. And, he said, "They don't have a very important impact on business policies."

Ary Hordijk, general secretary of the Federation of Christian Trade Unions, disagrees. He pointed to the action of the works council of the Batco cigarette company, which last year influenced and prevented management from relocating operations from Amsterdam to Brussels.

What business is perhaps more concerned about is the proposed VAD scheme which, they say, will discourage investment, particularly from abroad.

Last year two VAD (capital growth sharing) bills were introduced in Parliament but, because of the controversial nature of the proposals, no decision has yet been reached, and will probably not be reached for several months.

One bill provides for individual workers in companies experiencing

excess profits — fiscal profit less the corporation tax and remuneration for equity capital — of 100,000 guilders to receive a share in the profits.

The other bill provides that all Dutch receive a share in the profits of companies with excess profits of 100,000 guilders to be collected by imposing an annual tax on capital growth.

These measures would affect about 2,000 companies in the Netherlands, mostly middle-sized, commercial, contracting and oil companies which have high profits in relation to equity capital.

According to 1977 figures, it would put 60 million guilders a year into the individual VAD scheme and 150-200 million guilders a year into the collective VAD scheme.

Criticism of the bills range from opposition to the basic principle of obligatory profit sharing to how they should function — with some favoring the individual scheme, others favoring the collective scheme and yet others favoring payment in

shares and certificates as opposed to cash.

A major criticism of the proposed bills is that they would discourage investors at a time when the economic situation is so bad there are little excess profits to be made.

The government, however, has proposed measures to counter investment fears — by providing tax deductions for the individual VAD scheme and tax credits for the collective VAD scheme.

Others, however, point out that in a difficult economic period it is particularly important to appease labor's wage demands by creating off the excess profits of those companies that do have very good results.

The VAD plans originated after the energy crisis began in the 1970s when government, appealing to trade unions to restrain wage demands, promised to do something about labor's concern for the high profits of the oil companies.

"The present government inherited the VAD, which has become a

public issue, and some say they only half-heartedly defending measures, that they are really into on weakening it," said one parliament official.

Profit sharing is not new to the Netherlands. According to a study made of 40,000 companies in 1976 by the Central Bureau of Statistics, 17.1 percent had profit sharing plans as did 22.2 percent of 4,260 companies with more than 100 employees.

About 536,000 workers benefit from profit sharing plans, an average of 1,350 guilders per worker a year, 3,500 guilders per worker a year in companies with plans only the higher salaried employees according to the study.

The government encourages profit sharing by workers benefiting from profit sharing plans by exempting them from income tax and social security premiums if they are so for several years.

But so far there is no law requiring profit sharing. And many employers hope it will stay that way.

Need for Foreign Workers Declines

THE HAGUE (IHT) — With a declining growth rate and high unemployment, the need for foreign workers in the Netherlands has diminished. Recruitment of foreign labor has virtually ended. But their numbers are increasing — from 376,000 in 1977 to 403,000 in 1978 and 435,000 in 1979.

Many who have settled in the Netherlands are bringing in their families, despite the long wait for bureaucratic procedures, the particularly high incidence of unemployment among them, difficulties in adapting and occasional outbreaks of social tension with the Dutch population. A large percentage of foreign workers who settle permanently in the Netherlands come from Turkey and Morocco, about 107,000 and 69,000 respectively, according to the Ministry of Social Affairs.

Dr. Henry Vos of the ministry noted that many of the Spanish and Greek workers who came years ago are now returning home where economic prospects are improving. It is

particularly difficult for the Turks and Moroccans to adapt to life in the Netherlands, he said, noting: "There are no Islamic groups here. The position of women and relations between parents and children are different. Many families keep the girls at home-out of school when they reach 12 or 13 years old."

"The language is more difficult for them to learn than other foreign groups. And the climate and conditions are not conducive to their religious practices," he said, noting that fasting during the day in the month of Ramadan is very difficult in the Netherlands. Days last from 4 a.m. to 10 p.m.

There are 15,000 unemployed foreign workers, said Mr. Vos, adding that competition with the relatively high-skilled Dutch workers is a problem. Many are not willing to retrain and adopt to better skilled jobs after gaining experience for so many years at one job, he said. Immigrants from Somalia, about 7,000, have a 10 percent unemploy-

ment rate, almost twice as high as other groups, he said.

According to Gerard Snelling, a labor provisions expert at the Ministry of Social Affairs, some foreign workers have trouble finding work because of discrimination, a different approach to discipline and industriousness and problems of drugs and crime among the young.

Crime and delinquency is a problem among the youth of foreign workers, said Mr. Vos, because they know the language and customs of the Dutch and they are aware of their position and lack of possibilities.

Most foreign workers hold unskilled jobs with no vocational training in general services. About 15 percent work in coffee houses, restaurants and hotels, 10 percent in the metal industry, 8 percent in the food industry, 5 percent in agriculture and horticulture and 3 percent in shipbuilding. The rest are in all sectors of the economy, said Mr. Vos.

While they are located all over

the Netherlands, there are concentrations in the West because of shortage of manpower is high there, he said, adding that the workers, about 20,000 to 30,000, mostly from Morocco and Turkey are more concentrated in the food and poultry industry, horticulture, restaurants and hotels.

Generally, the Dutch are very tolerant toward foreigners and discrimination is not a major problem but because of the scarcity of housing for all, tension and aggressive feelings toward foreigners when competition for housing place, he said.

There are those management building projects who refuse to take on foreigners because they believe they have such different habits within five years, their buildings have to be completely renewed. And there are those who resent cooking smells and noise, said Mr. Vos, noting that several years ago riots broke out in the foreign quarters of Amsterdam and Rotterdam.

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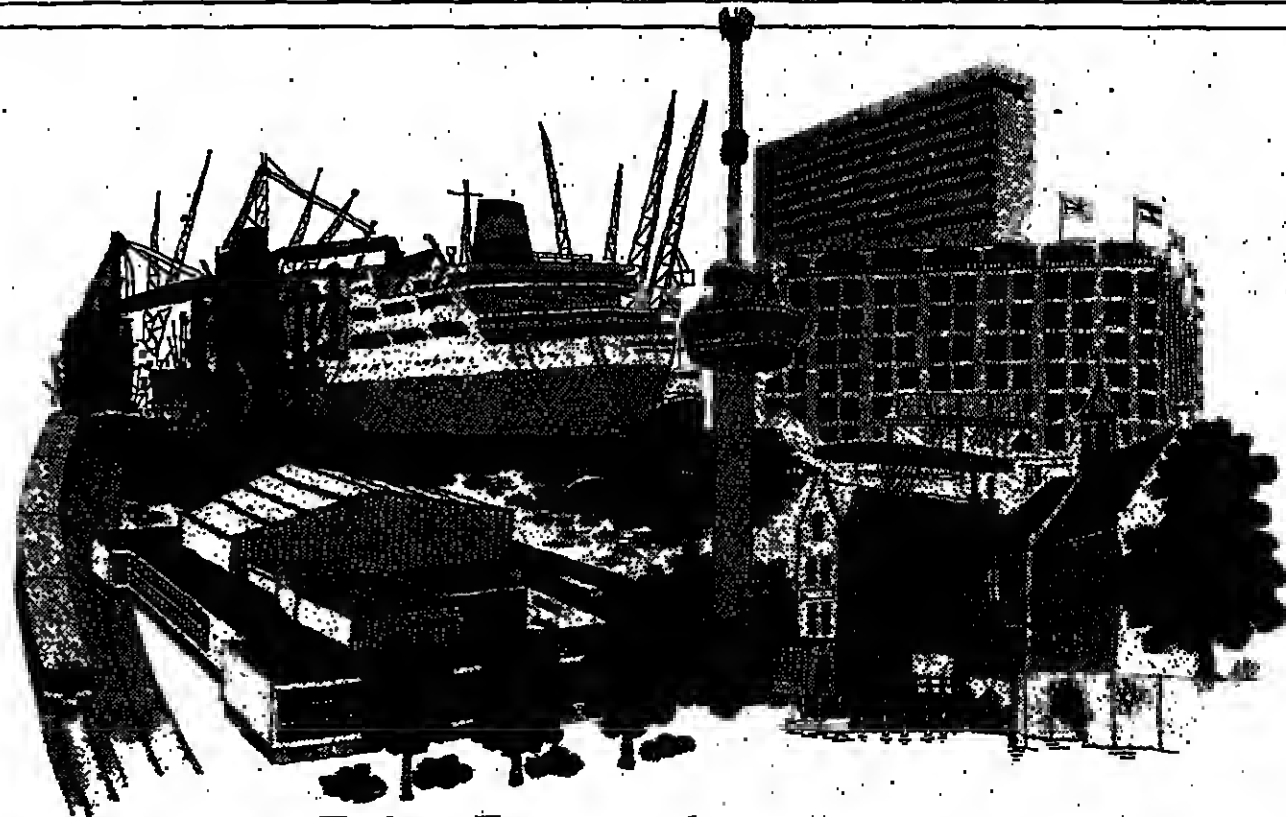
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Van Gogh Craved Cleansing Light

By David Bodanis

AMSTERDAM (IHT) — If Vincent van Gogh had never argued with Gauguin, his left ear-lobe would never have become detached from his left ear, his life would never have become the subject of turbulent, romantic tales, and his works would never have ended up in a sunny, modern building, set respectfully across a square from the resting place of Rembrandt's greatest works.

But van Gogh did argue with Gauguin, in a little yellow house in southern France one fine December day. The feelings that argument vented became the source of some of the most impressive artistic works ever created.

What they expressed was van Gogh's craving for light. Not the light that makes burnished maroons glow red or faded yellows brighter, but the light that lasers away the superfluous and false. In his last year and a half, locked away in a lunatic asylum in rural France, van Gogh could only obtain this light by making it himself.

The van Gogh Museum in Amsterdam provides an ideal setting in which to feel his special light. The museum is topped by an enormous skylight, but the arrangement of its galleries dilates the daylight before it can drift inside, diffusing all harshness.

The sleek, buff walls of the galleries draw the remaining light away from the evenly spaced paintings, leaving only the flat illumination of a sultry, clouded day. The resulting illumination merely presents what there is, rather than making any attempt to explain. It is the light which the world presented to Vincent van Gogh.

On the museum's ground floor, paintings by long forgotten artists that were popular when van Gogh started his career, paintings once forced on him and other innovators of his time by public consensus, are being shown.

After a cursory glance, most visitors head for the open stairway leading to the paintings of van

Gogh himself to see what he did to the traditions that once enveloped him.

That van Gogh made short shrift of these traditions is something he felt no need to justify. In July, 1880, he wrote: "One of the reasons why I am unemployed now, why I have been unemployed for years, is simply that I have different ideas from the gentlemen who give the places to men who think as they do. It is not merely a question of dress, which they have hypocritically reproached me with; it is a much more serious question, I assure you."

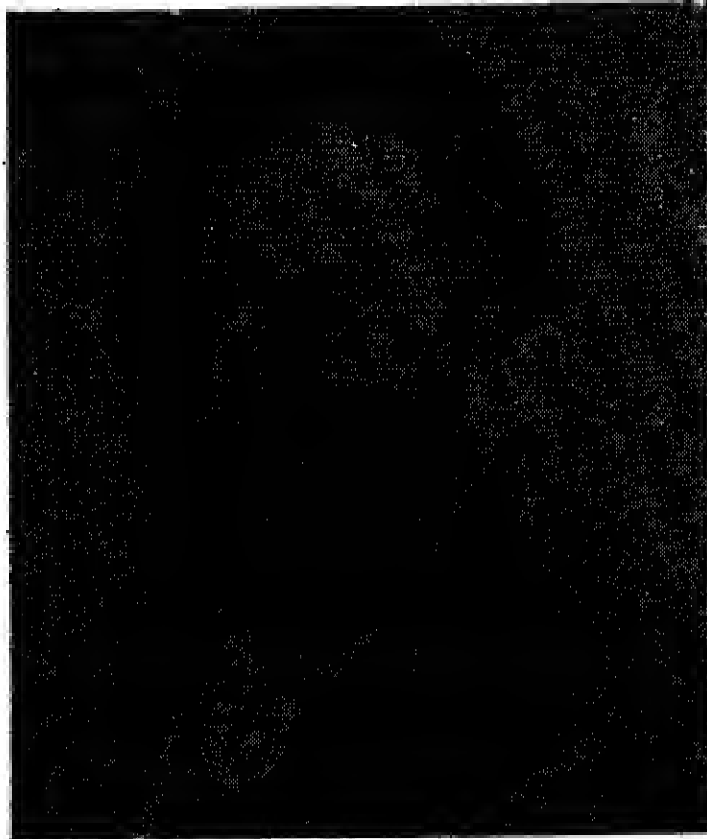
The early paintings of van Gogh on the museum's first floor show how strongly he believed in the truth of his unconventional ideas. His milieu as an apprentice artist was that of the bohemian gentleman, and in the mid-1880s, it was not the thing for such a gentleman to believe that ordinary farmers could have the same subtlety of feeling as middle-class city dwellers. Peasants might have strong passions, true, but they would have to be simple and coarse, passions different from our own.

But van Gogh believed peasants who lived near his parents' vicarage in Neunen shared in God's radiance with all the grace and subtlety of anyone else.

Van Gogh began by sketching a number of peasants sitting down to their evening meal. He put all the ugliness and coarseness of their lives into the grime on their clothes, the scratches in their tableware, and their tired, punished faces.

For most other painters of the time, that would have been enough to complete the work. A budding socialist might have gone a bit further and given one of the peasants a look of resolute nobility, in belated imitation of Jean-Jacques Rousseau. But van Gogh was not content to mimic the stale dogmas of others.

Since he had portrayed the coarseness of the peasants' lives through the details of their sur-



roundings, van Gogh could now put the refinements of their lives into their facial expressions. His potato eaters are serene and still. Their gaze is as suggestive of deep understanding as the placid, contemplative regard of a cat.

Van Gogh's self portraits began to be filled with movement. Thick daubs of paint surround his haunting eyes. The center of the picture is stationary, as if van Gogh put a pin through the center of the Potato Eaters, and gingerly gave it a twist. The result was movement, but movement stifled. Such tentative twists constitute his self portraits done at the time.

The next step, the dangerous step, is to keep the spin going in full rotation, but take the connection with solidity away. Some would say that taking away this connection meant madness; van Gogh always insisted he had no choice. In the last letter of his life, he wrote: "Well, my own work, I am risking my life for it, and my reason has

half foundered because of it — but that's all right."

Van Gogh's final paintings were increasingly feverish. He shortened his life-line each time his work progressed, and he progressed faster and faster. Entire canvases begin to swirl, to whirl about a now invisible center. The colors become increasingly forceful, faces become increasingly withdrawn. With his efforts to go beyond his personal asylum, van Gogh was tightening it like a noose: "My surroundings begin to weigh on me more than I can say...I need air, I feel overwhelmed with boredom and grief." Two months later he shot himself, and died within a week.

Afterwards, van Gogh's scattered paintings were saved, shepherded by loyal family members until the art critics began their slow and favorable reappraisal. Brought together permanently at the museum in Amsterdam, they show visitors what happens when someone paints exactly as he sees.

Small Nation's Fear of Neighbors

By David Fouquet

BRUSSELS (IHT) — The Dutch, like so many other smaller world nations, have a complex about being overpowered by larger neighbors.

Former Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau used to say that being a neighbor of the United States was like sleeping next to an elephant. While that analogy may or may not fit the state of relations between the Netherlands and its Common Market partners, there is a definite fear in the Netherlands and smaller EEC states of being trampled by some of the larger EEC members.

Peacemaker

For instance, Dutch Premier Andries Van Agt and his Belgian colleague Wilfried Martens sought to play the peacemakers between British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and the other EEC leaders during their bitter dispute over Britain's share of the EEC budget at the recent Dublin summit meeting. "We really had the impression she was going to walk out," Martens explained about the Belgio-Dutch mediation.

An earlier effort by the three Benelux countries aimed at resolving the British budgetary feud had been based largely on the fear that the community could be headed into irreparable crisis between the big members without such smaller countries having any role to play. Luxembourg's Foreign Minister Gaston Thorn had earlier argued that the only way the modest-sized Benelux states could have any influence in what was emerging as an EEC dominated by the big three members was to band together into a sort of Benelux lobby.

Meager Share

Despite its meager 8.5 percent share of the 1980 EEC budget, the Netherlands has carved out a particular role for itself in the power politics of the European Community. While its influence is questioned or even denigrated by Dutch and other European critics, few in the EEC would deny that the country has made its mark through the input of Dutch leaders in the Community machinery.

The Netherlands has probably had more than its share of leaders in international organizations such

as the International Monetary Fund, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and others. The European Common Market is no exception.

It was perhaps no accident that for years, a Dutchman had a stronghold on the Common Market Commission job dealing with agriculture policy. The Dutch farmer has probably been one of the largest beneficiaries of the development of the EEC policy of price support for farm products. The Netherlands long-time Socialist member of the EEC Commission Sicco Mansholt even gave his name to the EEC's controversial agriculture program formulated in the early and mid 1960s.

But the Netherlands, with a traditional reputation as a merchant nation, has also benefited handsomely from the development of free trade inside the European Common Market. The effectiveness of its mammoth port of Rotterdam, the

Two new major figures in EEC circles are another Socialist Pieter Dankert, who has become the newly-elected European Parliament's leading crusader for reform of the controversial EEC budget, and Wim Kok, the new leader of the powerful European Trade Union Confederation. Both are young, articulate and dynamic workers bent on making the EEC Governments and bureaucracy more sensitive to popular rather than commercial issues. Dankert, after a brief but stint as a political maverick in NATO's North Atlantic Assembly, jumped at the new Parliament's technical but important post at the top of the Budget Commission. There he has been in thick of the fight not only over the amount and shape of the EEC budget but also in the fundamental power struggle between the Parliament and the member governments over who will actually decide on the budget.

Similarly, Wim Kok, the head of

succession to Britain's Roy Jenkins as the president of the EEC Commission. It has put forward respected international financial expert and former Prime Minister, the Zylstra, or another ex-Prime Minister, Barend Biesheuvel, as the Dutch candidates for this important position. However, some opponents that the country has already had Commission presidency for a 3 months when Mansholt took over temporarily the duties of a resigning president. They say that the country should go to a country which has not already exercised this role as some see Denmark's Finn Gundelach as a prime candidate. The Dutch, however, maintain that Mansholt's brief elevation did not really count and that they should get a crack at the top job. A back position to thwart a takeover by a president from a big country might be of Luxembourg's Gaston Thorn as a Benelux candidate for the EEC Commission presidency. In this case, the Netherlands would demand its historic agricultural portfolio.

This small country has also attained a reputation as either a conscience or the meddler of the EEC, depending on the political views of the observer. As an example, the country's Foreign Minister recently suggested that the EEC establish an oil boycott on South Africa, a move that was not even discussed by his colleagues at a meeting. Prime Minister Van Agt also planned to raise the issue of the Dublin summit. The position fleets in part, the pressure generated by the Dutch Parliament on such issues. The country has undertaken number of other quixotic ventures in the EEC in the past.

Dutch and other critics of a moralistic policy, feel that the country has become isolated in the EEC and its influence has been reduced as a result of its idealistic forays.

Despite all these, the country has always been an enthusiastic supporter of European integration through the European Community. However, despite a zealous and supportive campaign by all the major parties for the European Parliament elections earlier this year, the voter turnout was generally considered to be disappointing. Some observers have seen this as a growing disenchantment with the EEC in its frequent crises between the members.

This small country has also obtained a reputation as either the conscience or the meddler of the EEC, depending on the political views of the observer.

world's largest, is seen as testimony to the advantage the Netherlands has reaped from expanded commercial opportunities for itself and its neighbors inside the EEC.

"We have had a lot of advantages from the community and no disadvantages," commented one well-placed Dutch official in the Brussels EEC hierarchy.

Mansholt's role as a key, and often controversial, figure in the EEC has also been emulated in recent years by a number of other visible Dutch political figures. Another Dutch Socialist Henk Vredeling, was a fiery critic of the EEC leadership from his seat in the European Parliament for several years. But he has been largely a disappointment as the subsequent Dutch appointee to the Commission. He was mostly involved in an embarrassing brawl at a Parliament meeting.

the largest Dutch Labor federation, has taken over the leadership for major EEC trade union lobby organization. There he has been spearheading European labor's offensive on behalf of a reduction in the work-week as a means of creating more jobs to relieve the high rate of unemployment.

But many in the Netherlands feel that this tradition of having a few influential leaders in key EEC posts is no longer enough. A debate has erupted in recent months in the Netherlands over the belief that the country is actually underrepresented in the EEC. An effort has begun to induce more Dutch officials to join the Brussels staff and a major, but probably ineffective, effort is also underway to get the top post in the EEC Commission.

The Dutch Government has embarked on a campaign to seek the

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Are the Customs tricky?

Typical of the flexible Dutch customs system is that you can

store goods brought into the country indefinitely in bonded warehouses without payment of duties or VAT (Value Added Tax).

What Import duties will I have to pay?

Import duties were abolished for EEC members on 1st July, 1977. Associate members, and some other countries, have preferential trade agreements. VAT (Value Added Tax) is levied on most imports.

What do the Dutch need most?

Predominantly raw materials, since the country has a shortage; finished products too, in order to support the national chemical, metallurgical, petroleum and electrical industries.

What are labour relations like?

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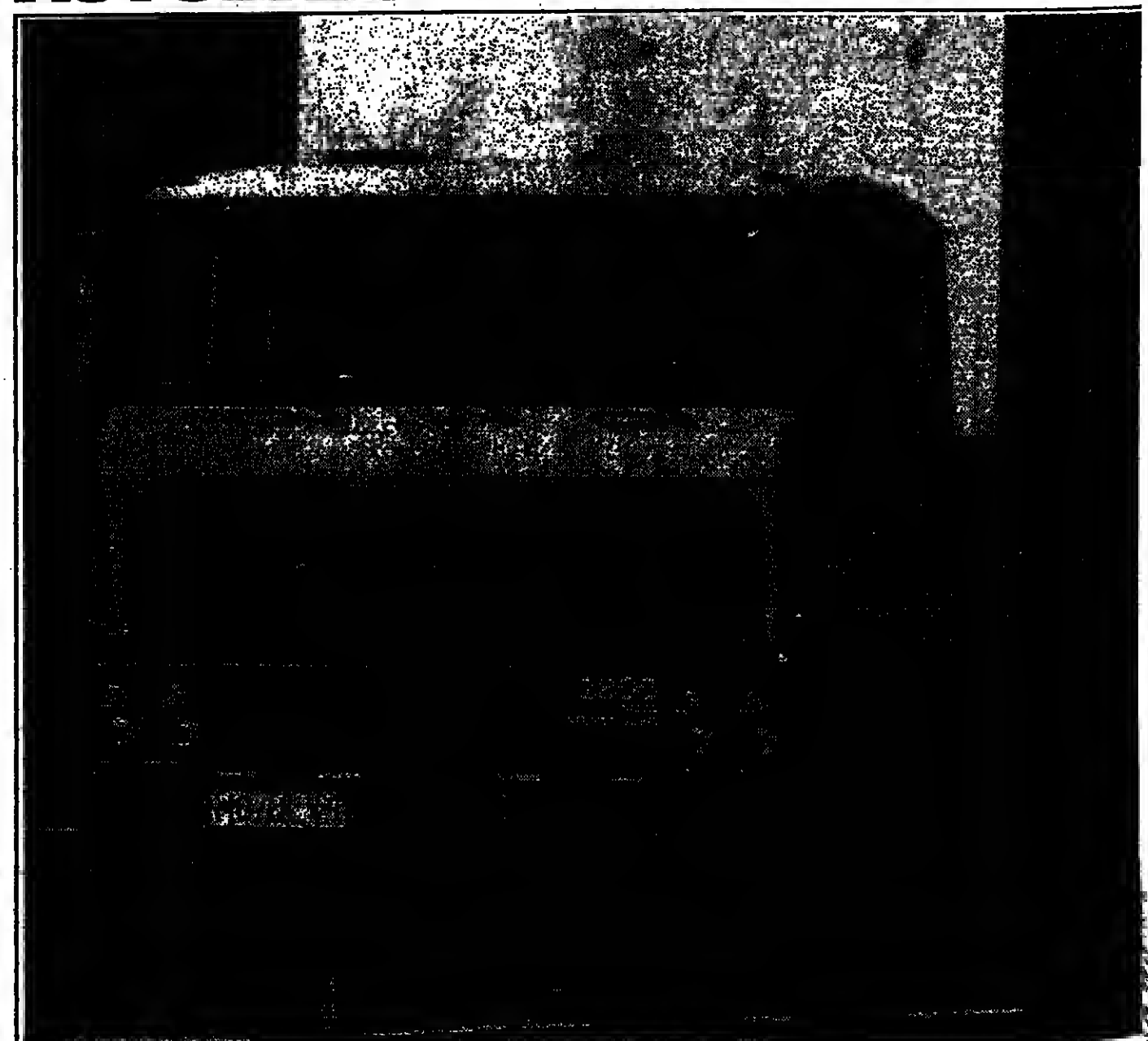
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Delftware Marks 325th Anniversary in Black

By Galina Vromen

DELFT (IHT) — If necessity is the mother of invention, in the case of Delft pottery the father invention is tradition. To celebrate its 325th anniversary last year, Porcelaine Fles, well known for blue-on-white light earthenware, came out with a new series in black. Its polychrome motif has the mental touch reminiscent of traditional Delftware.

"Most people have one opinion about black — they either like it or they don't," said Jan Dekker, managing director of the De Porcelaine Fles shops. And many seem to be liking it. "For the first time in years, people have been buying up a whole lot of black," he noted. Insurance companies also seemed to view the new 15 piece series, which sells for 5,000 guilders, as a worthwhile investment.

The new series is part of an attempt to revitalize the old firm. The company intends to add several new pieces to the new collection in January or February. "How much produce really depends on the market," Mr. Dekker said.

Currently six painters out of the firm's 130 are trained to produce the black series. "It takes us three years to train a painter," explained Mr. Dekker, "whether on the black series or not." Last year De Porcelaine Fles was able to stock only five dealers in the Netherlands with the new Black series. This year the market will extend to 25 Dutch dealers and a few West German dealers as well.

In financial difficulty just three years ago, the firm has had to move in a new direction. "We are constantly in danger of being compared to the souvenir business. We are not a souvenir business," explained Mr. Dekker. In recent years, the company has been moving toward increasingly exclusive products. "We think we should concentrate more on the art side, aim for the very artistic, for the very expensive," Mr. Dekker said. This is likely to mean more unique pieces, more tile tableaux of old-master's paintings.

At the same time, the company has reduced its line by about half in the past three years to about 700 different items. Most of the eliminated pieces were of the blue-ware and dinnerware lines. Delft prod-

ucts are too delicate to wear well in a dishwasher and were less in line with the company's effort to push decorative pieces.

In further efforts to upgrade their wares, the firm did away with the piece-work system under which painters were formally paid. "It wasn't encouraging high quality, only quantity," explained Mr. Dekker. In the training shops, a radio bleats pop music, plants flourish near the windows, about 20 young girls are learning to paint leaves and petals. When they master these simpler forms, when their painting is no longer too thick or too dark or too light, they will move on to whole flowers and then to birds. Maybe some day they will work on the black series.

They are unlikely, however, to ever become portrait painters or master painters. Those have remained the exclusive area of male painters who, unlike the women, have usually graduated from an art school or are encouraged by the company to pursue art classes. "The women usually stay with us five or six years, the men around 30 years," explained Mr. Dekker. It takes eight years of painting

experience before one may become a portrait painter at De Porcelaine Fles. Clients send in black and white photographs, and one of the firm's 10 portrait painters uses the photo to paint a likeness in ceramics.

It takes five years longer to become a master painter and produce unique pieces of original design. Each of the firm's five master painters has a distinctive style. Among them J.H. van Willigen is known for his very contemporary look. M. de Bruijn for his traditional Dutch scenes, J.H. Sanders for elaborate polychrome Oriental-inspired designs.

Chinese Influence

Delftware was inspired by Chinese porcelain that began finding its way into European markets in the 16th century. Toward the end of the 16th century, Portuguese seamen brought the first pieces of Chinese porcelain to Western Europe and the Dutch, at war with Spain and Portugal, pirated several boats with Chinese porcelain.

With the creation of the Dutch East India Company in 1602, Chinese porcelain, especially the blue-on-white of the late Ming-time, became increasingly common in Holland. At Delft, potting began to replace brewing as a major industry. The Dutch tried to imitate the oriental ware but did not know how to make porcelain — which has a naturally white color.

Instead, they used greyish burning clays, covered their wares with white enamel after firing, and then painted in blue onto the white background. This Dutch method, which involved firing with too many chemicals one on top of another, failed to produce the clarity and delicacy of Chinese porcelain because the chemicals tended to blend into each other.

However, the product sold well, and eventually Dutch decorations developed along side the Chinese decorations. By the second half of the 17th century, about 30 potteries were working in Delft. De Porcelaine Fles in its formative years probably employed between 10 to 15 persons. For nearly two centuries, the blue-on-white ware was the main product, though polychrome designs — often imitations of Japanese "arita" in blue, rust, and gold — were also produced.



Traditional Delftware

An experimental black Delft was produced for a short period of time in the 1680s and was called "the black wonder of Delft" because of the difficulties involved in producing it. The experiment did not last long. As the West learned the secret of making porcelain from the East, porcelain factories in Berlin, Meissen and Sevres began to supersede Delft earthenware in importance.

But it was the mid-18th century discovery of a new white pottery body by John Wedgwood in England that provided the final blow to the Delft industry.

It was to take De Porcelaine Fles almost a century to come up with a comparable hard, white-fire body. In the meantime, unable to com-

pete, the Delft factories tried the route of cheaper lower-quality ware, but this last ditch effort at saving the Delft pottery industry proved useless. By the end of the 19th century, De Porcelaine Fles was the only pottery left in Delft.

Given the history of the firm, the new emphasis on luxury goods over lower-grade products is understandable. "We have a lot of artistic resources here, among our personnel that we aren't fully using," Mr. Dekker noted. The new direction the firm has taken is an attempt "to figure out how to run the company for the next 100 years." That would be a presumptuous statement for most managers, but given De Porcelaine Fles past, it is perhaps merely a realistic assessment.



Painter works on "black series."

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Dutch Welfare: 'Cornerstone of Social Justice'

By Linda Bernier

THE HAGUE (IHT) — In times of economic difficulty there are those in the Netherlands who are quick to point the finger at the extensive social welfare system as the prime cause for economic woes, blaming it for increasing costs of government and labor and even encouraging unemployment.

"It's one of our biggest problems," says Dr. Robert De Quat, a social security expert at the Dutch Ministry of Social Affairs. "But it is not the major reason for our problems. There are structural problems as well. And while everyone may talk about reducing the burden of social security benefits, when they actually need those benefits, they don't want to see them reduced."

The cost of social security measures in the Netherlands has increased by about 20 percent in the past 10 years. The figure for 1980 is about 92 billion guilders, about 33.4 percent of the national income.

Old Age Pensions

While many employers, who share half the burden of social insurance with the workers, clamor for a reduction in these costs, trade unions are opposed to even the half percent reduction of the most recent increase in social insurance costs. It is one of the cornerstones of Holland's system of social justice, they say.

Among some of the social assistance

benefits the government provides to citizens and residents of the Netherlands are: flat-rate old age pensions for those who have paid insurance premiums for 50 years (if the old people are unemployed, the government picks up the tab); aid for widows and orphans; family allowances, unemployment benefits, and general disability benefits for those not employed by the private sector, and payment for exceptional medical costs.

Social insurance benefits, shared by both employee and employer, provide workers with disability benefits of 80 percent of their salaries, with the employer usually paying the additional 20 percent, regular health care coverage and unemployment benefits, which amounts to 80 percent of their salary for six months. After this, they receive government social assistance payments for up to two years.

The largest increases have been in old age pensions — more than 1.2 million persons at a cost of about 18 billion guilders; sickness benefits — at 15 billion guilders disability — 470,000 persons at 13 billion guilders, and unemployment — at 3.8 billion guilders this year.

The most abundant benefits have been in unemployment and disability, said Dr. De Quat, who, although it is difficult to control, estimates an abuse rate of three to five percent.

Disabled Workers

While the government is trying to encourage unemployed and disabled workers to return to work, this is especially difficult to do in times of high unemployment, he said, noting that in a surplus labor market employers prefer choosing able bodied workers, even though the law requires them to hire a certain percentage of disabled workers. The establishment of new benefits, such as the General Disability Act of 1976, has also encouraged workers to stay unemployed. Only 10 percent of those disabled returned to work last year, said Dr. De Quat.

Not finding a satisfactory job, not willing to move to new locations or retrain without guarantee of a job, many workers prefer staying unemployed. Youths who have never worked are also entitled to minimum wage unemployment benefits, he said.

The problems of unemployment are more complex than the figures indicate — presently 207,000 in a working population of four million. And the government is trying to reorient policy to deal with these complexities, Dutch labor specialists say.

At first glance, the problems might not seem so acute. About 30

played, ill or disabled persons looking for work.

The figures do not tell all, says Dirk Van der Werf, a specialist in the economic section of the Ministry of Social Affairs. He explained:

There is the problem of hidden unemployment — disabled persons who would find work if not for the tight labor market. Their numbers

Government policy to deal with unemployment problems has shifted in recent years away from the macro-economic approach, encouraged by OECD experts, of stimulating demand to expand the market — often where it is not needed, say critics — toward more specific policies directed at specific problems, he said.

ums for retraining and education have increased — 25 vocational training centers, on-the-job training programs and home training programs, particularly popular among women, said Dr. Gerard Seelting, specialist for labor provisions at the Ministry of Social Affairs.

About 8,000 persons who were formerly unemployed for more than six months have been provided with jobs in government and non-profit institutions, their salaries paid six months to a year by special government funds, he added.

Women, youth, workers above and foreign workers have the highest rate of unemployment, Seelting said.

The greatest percentage of unemployment occurs in the administrative field because of the increasing number of youth and women entering and the decline in the service sector to which it is linked, and the educational field because of a declining number of students due to a diminishing birthrate. The manufacturing and building trades sectors are experiencing difficulties, he said.

Regions particularly hard hit are the industrially less developed North and South and, to an extent, the West, which is experiencing a decline in industrial activity, said.

While trade unions and the Christian Labor Party agree that measures will help in reducing unemployment, they say that the government is providing not enough money nor enough jobs to properly tackle the problem. And they oppose any measures to reduce social welfare benefits substantially reduce purchasing power at a time when they are deemed most needed.

"Measures taken by the government should have a real impact in the unemployment situation. We want concerted efforts between government, labor and employers at the European level, so that longer-term policies adopted," said Ary Hoek, secretary of the Federation of Christian Trade Unions, the second largest trade union organization in the Netherlands.

He does not believe enough being done to train workers; match company needs and training measures to reduce working hours; introduce a fifth shift in industry and lower the retirement age to 65 to 63 or 62 would help increase employment possibilities.

Unemployment problems are merely a result of decreasing economic activity due to high wages and social welfare costs, but structural problems in the economy and the worldwide economic situation asserted Rene Toussaint, a representative of the Labor Party.

He believes that to reduce unemployment a substantial number of jobs should be created in the public sector and that companies, rather than the public, should bear the burden of hiring the unemployed.

Effective Legal System

By David Bodanis

THE HAGUE (IHT) — Dutch courtrooms are nicely designed. There is a place for the judge, a table for the prosecutor, and plenty of space for bookshelves. The furniture balances in a nice triangle, as there is no space taken up by an ungainly jury area. There has been no trial by jury in the Netherlands since before the American Civil War.

Another curious feature of the Dutch legal system is that there are no cross-examinations. Dutch judges believe that cross-examinations make the court into a kind of theater, and theater is something they want to keep as far as possible from the realm of justice.

Court cases in the Dutch legal system, even trials for major felonies, invariably zip through the juryless system in less than a day. The Dutch Supreme Court has no hallowed place. It is not allowed to interpret the law by the standard of any semidivine constitution, but is permitted only to check the facts of a case. Motorists often bring arguments with traffic police all the way to the Supreme Court.

The system is held together by the belief that professionally trained personnel are better at ensuring justice than ordinary citizens would be.

When a Dutch citizen is arrested, the first person the police lead him to is the public prosecutor for his district. Prosecutors attend a special school. Half of the school's entering class is made up of legally trained people who have spent at least five years in jobs outside the judiciary. That's as far as the idea of ordinary civilian control enters into the Dutch system.

Almost half the cases that reach a public prosecutor never go any further. This is plea bargain-

ing taken to the limit. The prosecutor can choose to drop all charges against a defendant on the provision that the defendant follow a special course of action. Typical recommendations might be for a delinquent to work in a community center, for a vandal to pay damages, and for a drunken driver to enter an alcoholic rehabilitation center.

The prosecutor's evaluations are readily accepted. Of the cases that pass through their office into the courts, 95 percent are settled by voluntary guilty pleas.

The cases that do reach the courts arrive typed on large white pages inside plain cardboard folders. The judge merely reads the statements of the defendant and the prosecutor's office. Defendants and police agree that testimony given this way gets much closer to the truth than testimony given before a flamboyant prosecutor.

When the judge has read the statements, there is a good chance that he will close the court to all journalists. This is standard procedure with divorce cases and other potentially embarrassing matters. The intent is to make people less shy about coming into the judicial system.

That system has remarkably high support among Dutch people. Journalists have no complaint with the occasional closed proceedings, for there is no Official Secrets Act in the Netherlands by which they can be sent to jail for prying into sensitive cases.

The Dutch jurist Hugo Grotius wrote that a country of reasonable people should have few serious problems. Any country without problems, he added, is one that should be able to have laws that work without any fuss. On both counts, the Netherlands works as Grotius prescribed. Case closed.

have doubled in the past 10 years. There are women seeking work for the first time and those discouraged by the unemployment situation, particularly in the administrative field to which many of them apply.

There is the problem of scarcity of skilled labor in certain fields due to structural as well as cyclical changes, said Mr. Van der Werf. He pointed to the change in the building industry from handicraft to prefabricated, housing, prompting an exodus of skilled workers who found new jobs and are now lacking when the industry has returned to handicraft housing. At the same time fewer young people are choosing to learn these skills.

Then there is the problem of "mismatch," people who can find work but not in their former occupations nor at their former wages, so they prefer to remain unemployed until a satisfactory position becomes available, said Mr. Van der Werf.

Policies to create demand have been adopted — stimulating investment where unemployment is highest or stimulating potentially competitive industries to expand.

With the increasing gravity of the unemployment problem, specific measures have been adopted: granting premiums and tax cuts to industries that locate in areas of high unemployment, prohibiting investment in overpopulated regions, granting 5,000 to 7,000 guilders to a worker who moves to another location for work — only about 1,000 workers took advantage of this benefit last year — paying companies who hire unemployed workers 30 percent of their salary for six months to a year depending on the worker's age (presently, for about 2,700 workers at a cost of 25 million guilders a year), paying firms about 600 guilders a month for each young worker entering the labor market they hire.

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Benefits for Foreign Investors

By Alan Tillier

THE HAGUE (IHT) — France, for one, claims to have the edge on the Netherlands when it comes to attracting U.S. and other foreign investment so necessary now because of rising unemployment.

The Dutch reply that they have more to offer the long run. The guilder-dollar relationship has not been favorable to U.S. investment in the Netherlands, but as Dr. A.J.M. de Vries, Commissioner for Foreign Investment in the Netherlands, states: "Foreigners who come here get what they pay for — good production, management expertise and the benefit of the Holland's long trading experience throughout the world."

Other government officials say they would encourage a foreign manufacturer to set up in their country just because of this or that investment incentive. The Dutch provide these incentives, but they sell their country by stressing the long-term economic benefits.

Investment aids within the EEC are regulated by decisions taken in Brussels. There is not much to choose between them, in principle.

The aids given in France and Britain have been matched by the Dutch authorities.

2 Categories

Investment advantages are the same for foreign and Dutch investors and fall into two categories. The first allows investors to recuperate 12 percent of their real estate management and building expenses. The amount is deducted from taxes if there are initial investments. Usually profits do not come immediately in that case the Dutch make what is a grant. In addition, there is an investment premium for certain regions which varies from 10 percent to 25 percent. This can run as high as 25 percent.

Like other EEC countries, have to keep within an overall limit of 20 percent when it comes to question of aiding the outsider so the question within Western Europe revolves around the quality of skills and, to a certain extent, the geographic advantage of one region over another. For a long time the Dutch have been adept at choosing the geographical case. They have attracted successfully that their country is the gateway to Europe — the Rhine links with the Ruhr, freight facilities of Rotterdam and Amsterdam Airport, the general proximity of the industrial heartland of the EEC.

Transfer System

These are just not generalizations. Specifically the Dutch pioneered the European development of container ships and Lash (lighter ship) vessels. Nearly half the goods shipped by road in Europe are transported by Dutch trucking companies with their fleet of 350,000 vehicles. Amsterdam, which has already invested \$100 million in a plant near Rotterdam, is putting in \$125 million more for its propylene oxide facilities. Pennwalt, manufacturer of chemicals and precision equipment has opened a \$20 million plant to produce mercaptans, a substance used in a number of industrial processes and as an odorant for natural gas.

Pennwalt chairman Edwin Tuttle explained: "From Rotterdam, we have the use of a modern and efficient transportation system that can move our products economically to our markets throughout Europe. And in Rotterdam we operate under a government that recognizes the importance of international trade."

New Plants

General Electric, Dow and Polaroid are expanding in the Netherlands. From elsewhere, EKA, of Sweden, and EMI, of Britain, are building or extending plants.

The Dutch are trying to switch foreign investment away from the Rotterdam industrial zone to less favored regions in the North and certain areas in the South and along the Eastern border.

Some of the American corporations located in the North include Upjohn, PPG, Honeywell, Exxon, Cordis, Tektronix and Standard Electric. The Development Company for the Northern Netherlands in Groningen provides risk capital by taking a stake in new ventures which it eventually sells back at an agreed price. NOM has invested around \$70 million in 30 countries.

In the southern province of Limburg, U.S. investors have been headed by Amex, Consolidated Foods, Medtronic and Cardiac Pacemaker. The Limburg Institute for Development and Finance claims that its investment aids are among the most competitive in Europe.

Mandatory English

The Dutch need job-creating firms to reduce their creeping unemployment. They also want export-oriented entrepreneurs to help their balance of payments — the country exports more than 50 percent of its production.

A government official in charge of foreign investment said: "We can offer the Holland's international trading experience, not only between this country and elsewhere but between three countries. English is mandatory in our schools and foreign investors can find English used at the production line."

"It may seem expensive to newcomers to invest here, but we have an inflation rate of little over 4 percent and a prime rate of 10 percent. We think conditions are good for long term investment, particularly as Dutch banks are prepared to lend at reasonable rates."

The main Dutch argument, however, for setting up in the Netherlands remains productivity. Investment officials claim: "We are on the same level as West Germany. Foreign firms should not ask what labor costs per hour but what the product costs per hour."

"We can offer

Holland's

international trading

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and elsewhere but

between third

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ven is the European base for the SWIFT international electronic funds transfer system which uses satellite telecommunications to link banks in North America and Europe.

A pipeline system originating in the huge refinery sector of Rotterdam port enables millions of tons of crude oil and refined products to be moved to other parts of the country and to West Germany and Belgium.

These and other advantages, notably the dominant position of English as the country's second language, have resulted in huge U.S. investment since the last war. There are more than 1,000 American companies located in the Netherlands and the book value of their direct investments ranges between \$4.5 billion. U.S. investments in the past few years have been at the annual rate of between \$500 and \$600 million.

The Dutch investment stake in the United States is even larger and is probably close to \$9 billion. Since the Dutch loan to John Adams in 1782, the Dutch have been investing in U.S. government bonds and blue chips. Now there is a different type of investment — takeovers or large stakes acquired by Dutch firms in the insurance, banking and department store sectors.

U.S. Position

The American Chamber of Commerce in the Netherlands estimates that the United States will invest some \$585 million in the Netherlands this year.

The list of recent investments by foreign firms as a whole shows that the United States retains its dominant position in the 25 percent of investment attributed to foreigners. These plants in turn employ some 15 percent of the Dutch labor force.

Much of the investment to date has been in the oil and chemical industries. Cyanamid, a subsidiary of American Cyanamid, has expanded its acrylamide plant West of Rotterdam by



Cojafex bends pipes in all directions for the multiple needs of the Dutch petroleum industry.

1980 Wage Negotiations Collapse

By Douglas Black

THE HAGUE (IHT) — With those involved shaking their heads in disbelief, negotiations on the 1980 Dutch wages round broke down at the start of December. The cause? Disagreement over a raise of less than 1 percent.

The collapse was a good illustration of the state of industrial relations in the Netherlands. Compared with many other countries, bosses and workers are not too far apart on major issues but the gap is still wide enough to provide pitfalls for the future.

This month's talks between trade unions and employers were aimed at drawing up an agreement on wages and working conditions for next year. Their failure means that, as in recent years, negotiations on these matters will not take place on a company or industrywide basis.

After an eight-hour negotiating session, delegates were still split on an issue which would hardly cause a flutter in talks elsewhere. The main trade union organization, the Federatie Nederlandse Vakbeweging, went into the meeting demanding wage increases of 2 percent over and above the inflation-linked rises guaranteed to Dutch workers by law. In addition, it wanted an increase of up to 1 percent for workers doing heavy or dirty jobs. The employers' federation, Vereniging Nederlandse Ondernemers, declared that 2 percent was the maximum and in this it

was supported by the smaller Protestant trade union, the Christelijk Nationaal Vakverbond.

The independent chairman of the talks said it was almost incomprehensible that an agreement had not been concluded when the views of the two sides were so close. FNV chairman Wim Kok expressed disappointment and commented: "We are now back to square one."

In a way, it was strange that next year's agreement foundered on the wages issue. Previous differences of opinion between the two sides of industry have centered on fringe benefits such as shorter working hours, early retirement and profit sharing.

Ironically, the scrapped agreement apparently contained progress on two of these fronts. According to Mr. Kok, the employers had agreed that workers could retire one year earlier — they can now take a pension at 62 or 63, depending on their company — and that a study group would report within six months on prospects for a cut in the work week.

Unions Backtrack

The unions backed down on the latter point this year. In concert with colleagues in West Germany, they called for a reduction in weekly working hours from 40 to 35, but abandoned this claim after several independent surveys concluded that such a move would cut the num-

ber of jobs and/or put Dutch firms, largely dependent on exports, at a serious competitive disadvantage on international markets. High wage costs here are often given as a major reason for the relative lack of foreign investment in the Netherlands. The Dutch minimum legal wage is the highest in the world.

End of Boom

Mr. Kok says that most of his federation's 1.1 million members want the emphasis placed on distributing available work rather than on obtaining substantial wage increases. The number of jobless in the Netherlands is expected to remain well over 200,000 next year.

In Mr. Kok's view, workers must realize that the end of the economic boom means the days of substantial real income growth are over. His moderate stance, skillful handling of delicate problems and his rapid career progress — he is only 41 — have led some Dutch insiders to bet on him as a future prime minister. But he has also incurred the wrath of the unions' left-wing for not being sufficiently aggressive. In May, Mr. Kok was elected for a three-year term as president of the 18-nation European Trades Union Confederation (ETUC) in succession to West Germany's Heinz-Oskar Vetter, now a member of the European parliament.

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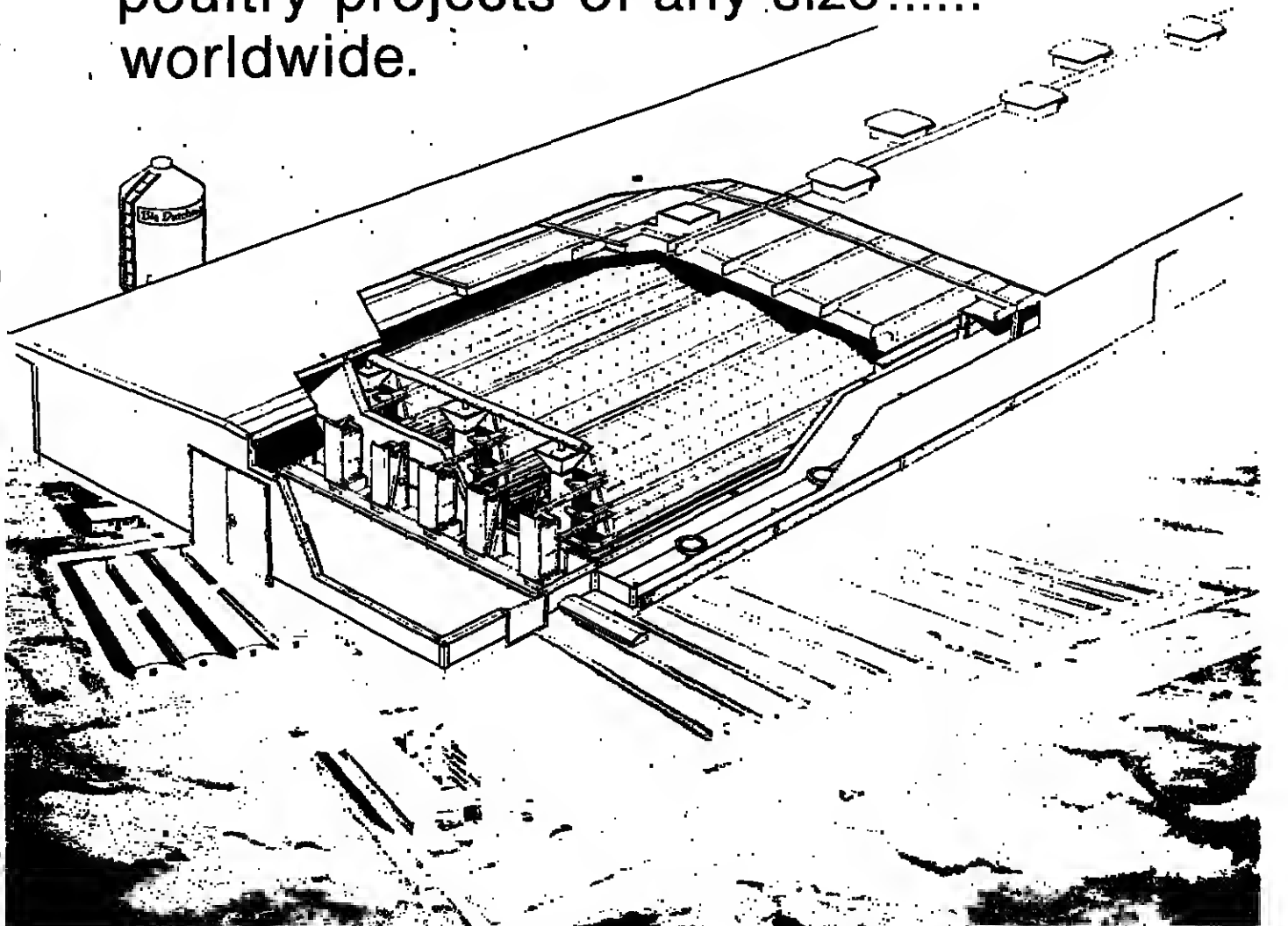
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Trying to Keep Widespread Heroin Addiction Under Control

By Gary Yerkey

THE HAGUE (IHT) — It is rush hour in the Dutch capital. Two men dart through the traffic and enter an apartment building on the opposite side of a downtown thoroughfare. Inside, showing aside several other junkies, they bound up a flight of stairs, and in minutes they have purchased enough heroin to get them through another night.

This scene takes place dozens of times every day. Yet city officials say only that drugs and junkies are indeed in the building. In fact, the city employs 10 social workers "to try to make contact" with the addicts who frequent the place. But no, there is no buying or selling of drugs on the premises. "Absolutely not," said one city hall official.

"The city government is panicking," says Dr. Marten Kooyman, who seven years ago, founded Holland's first drug-free treatment center, Emilliohoeve, and runs it today. Set in farmland south of The Hague, it proved so successful that

15 similar drug-free treatment centers were established after it throughout the country.

The city also says that the number of hard-drug users in the Dutch capital is on the decline. It puts the number at "about 1000." But Dr. Kooyman says the heroin problem in The Hague — by anyone's estimate, third in scope nationwide behind Amsterdam and Rotterdam — "is getting out of hand."

Happy City

Eighteen months ago, several addicts broke into a vacant apartment building in the city and occupied it. Some big-time dealers quickly set up shop. The city allowed the trading operation to run free until last summer when it discovered that the number of addicts in the city had risen. It closed the house promptly, promising to open another "meeting place" for the junkies later. It also began operating a methadone bus three hours a day on a nearby street — addicts could come and down a dose of the heroin substi-

tute free of charge. By doing this, the city hoped to keep them happy.

After several months, however, the addicts broke into another vacant apartment building — the one they use today — and the dealers again moved in. Between 300 and 400 addicts visit the building a day.

Last winter, the city sent in the social workers. But the dealing continued. The methadone bus was burned by neighborhood residents who found it unsettling. The city sent in a new one. The residents burned it. And now the third bus is guarded by city police.

"The problem," explains Dr. Kooyman, "is that the methadone isn't, in practical terms, acting as a substitute for heroin. Instead, the addicts visit the bus, then go to the apartment building and buy a little less heroin than they might have needed without the methadone. Being a drug addict has become cheaper." In the year since its inception, the methadone bus has attracted a growing number of visi-

tors — from 400 to 800, about 90 percent of whom also use heroin.

But the city has good reason to be satisfied with the reigning state of affairs. The so-called drug problem, instead of being spread all over the city, is centralized: nearly all of the city's heroin trading, as well as the trading of most other drugs, goes on at the once-vacant apartment building that could now pass for Grand Central Station. And drug-related crime, while on the rise, has similarly been centralized: narcotics police now need only concentrate their efforts on one well-known section of the city.

"But the city policy of keeping the lid on the situation is actually working against us," says Dr. Kooyman, who occasionally meets with the social workers at the apartment building. "They don't know what to do. It's chaos."

The "us" Dr. Kooyman refers to is, in a strict sense, his Emilliohoeve center but more widely it is the entirely drug-free method of treating drug addiction, which has become predominant — and remarkably successful — in the Netherlands over the past few years.

At Emilliohoeve, a model for centers in the Netherlands and elsewhere, the success rate has been impressive. Of the 40 patients who have completed the center's two-year program (one year in residence at the center, one in a "reentry" program outside) since 1972, no patient has gone back on drugs. "The figures," Dr. Kooyman says, "which also show that the longer a patient stays with us, the better his chances of success, are not bad compared with other programs."

Some Failures

Success has not always been in the cards for Emilliohoeve. Founded in 1972 at its present location in a farmhouse adjacent to the Bloemendaal state mental hospital, it began with eight boys who had had a history of multiple drug use. Tranquilizers and sleeping pills were used in treatment. Discipline was haphazard. And most significantly, drugs used outside the center were permitted.

"What happened," Dr. Kooyman recalls, "was that using drugs in the comfortable setting of the farm merely became a substitute for using drugs on the street."

So in June 1972, Dr. Kooyman and his staff rethought their approach, and decided to make the center a "drug-free environment." The turning point had come a month earlier at a workshop in Amsterdam on encounter groups conducted by Denny Yusem, a former addict and the director of New York's famous Phoenix House, a drug-free treatment center where encounter-group therapy was the key to treatment.

Strict Discipline

"When we started Emilliohoeve," Dr. Kooyman explains, "there were no ex-addicts in Holland. Hard-drug use had not really been a problem before the early 1970s, so we had no first-hand knowledge of the problem and had to learn everything we know from 'foreigners' like the Americans, who had had too much first-hand knowledge."

In July 1972, Emilliohoeve was proclaimed drug-free and encounter-group therapy became what Dr. Kooyman calls "the soul" of the treatment program. Strict discipline became the order of the day, and the patients were given more and more responsibility until they eventually ran the entire center. Their days were tightly structured — farm chores, cooking, cleaning, repairing and exercising filled every minute of the day from 6 a.m. until 10:30 p.m. ("We're not allowed to go to bed before 10:30," one patient says). "In a matter of months, we changed from a place of chaos, with physical violence, drug abuse and a general lack of discipline, to a structured therapeutic community," Dr. Kooyman says.

In 1976, new funding made possible the construction of a modern residential building with a capacity of 30 and the old farmhouse was converted into administration offices. Today, there are 32 patients at Emilliohoeve. Most are in their 20s. The staff, which is completely absent from the premises on weekends and nights, numbers 12 and is about equally divided between professionals and ex-addicts, including an American consultant from Phoenix House. Emilliohoeve's annual budget is 1.2 million Dutch guilders (about \$600,000).

"We feel the only hope for addicts is treatment like ours," Dr.

Kooyman says. A drug abuse conference in West Berlin in mid-October revealed that drug use in Europe is rapidly and dramatically on the rise, with about 200,000 addicts now known. "A program of prescribed heroin is not the answer — look at Britain, where it's been tried and has failed. And the 'drug problem' will never be solved by catching the dealers."

Dr. Kooyman hopes to expand Emilliohoeve even further, which would mean, among other things, an improved "recruiting service," specifically a city "crisis-detox center" like the one already in operation in Rotterdam. About 600 addicts a year walk in off the street

and receive immediate comfort and treatment, and the chance to break the habit if they stay long enough. About 20 percent go on to enter extended drug-free treatment programs like Emilliohoeve's.

"Finding the addicts and then convincing them to come to us is the big problem," says Dr. Kooyman. "The Rotterdam crisis-detox center is working very well, but it is still the only one in the country."

Dr. Kooyman expects funding for a similar crisis-detox center to be approved for The Hague next year. "But it is an expensive operation, requiring a large staff," he adds.

Meanwhile, the city, which has an

annual drug-prevention budget of 3 million guilders (about \$1.5 million), about 90 percent of it from the national government, appears pleased with what at least one official claims is an actual decrease in drug abuse in The Hague. "Something must be working," he said. "What we're finding is that former drug addicts are now using alcohol."

There are, according to government statistics, about 30,000 alcoholics in the Dutch capital, or about 6 percent of the population. The nationwide alcoholics average — there are 400,000 to 500,000 alcoholics in the Netherlands — is 2 percent of the population.

Practical-Minded Punters

Dutch Flocking to Casinos

By Linda Bernier

THE HAGUE (IHT) — It hasn't been the carnivalesque 24-hour atmosphere of Las Vegas, nor the posh elegance of the Riviera. But they come for the same reason. Each night 2,000 to 3,000 persons pour out of trams and buses, taxis and cars to try their luck at Scheveningen, Zandvoort and Valkenburg. Since 1974, casino gambling has been legal in the Netherlands and its success among the hardworking,

practical-minded Dutch has surprised many.

"The Dutch are very religious people," explained a government official.

Nevertheless, they gamble — at the seaside town of Zandvoort near Amsterdam, the first casino to open; at Valkenburg, the casino for the "average" person in the south; and at the chic casino in the Kurhaus, an elegant, old, renovated hotel in Scheveningen, by the sea

near The Hague. The Kurhaus casino, which opened in October, was the last, and no more are expected to open in the near future.

Inside, a mixture of old world and modern elegance — frescoed, domed ceilings, a piano player, restaurants and boutiques.

Dress Code

Around the roulette and blackjack tables in the casino of shiny red, metal and mirrors are businessmen and elderly matrons, young bachelor men and women. The apparel is conservative, street clothes and tieless men, although a liberal dress code is enforced, preventing those clad in jeans from entering.

Door attendants are tuxedoed and the croupiers speak French as in other casinos around the world.

Unlike other casinos, however, no alcohol is allowed on the gambling floor and roaming security men, not hidden cameras, survey the gambling tables.

The casinos are operated by a private, non-profit organization, the casino gambling foundation, according to the Ministry of Justice responsible for controlling gambling activities in the Netherlands.

State Wins

While identity checks at the entrance screen out criminals and cheaters, whose names are circulated among casinos around the world, card counters, those blackjack players able to win large sums by their proficiency at keeping track of the cards dealt, still present no problem for casino balance sheets, said one official.

Also unlike other casinos in the world, all profits, 20 million guilders net from January to July 1979, and 19 million guilders during that period last year, go to the state. Gambling winnings over 1,000 guilders are subject to a 25 percent tax.

Other forms of gambling exist in the Netherlands — lotteries, legalized in 1905, football pools, bingo, horse racing and lotto. Lotteries are operated by the state, which receives 30 percent of profits. Other gambling facilities are privately operated with profits — 65 percent for lotto and football — going to sports organizations and charities.

Inside the Kurhaus, local residents mix with tourists, mostly from West Germany, France and Great Britain, but a few also from the Middle East, Africa and North America. The entrance fee is five guilders and at most tables, the gambling starts at two guilders, reaching a maximum of 9,000 guilders.

At least one visitor isn't losing — the shiny blue plastic mermaid, a sculptured figure sitting life-size in a blue plastic chair beside the other Kurhaus guests.

8 Legal Centers Campaign For Laws to Help the Poor

By David Bodanis

AMSTERDAM (IHT) — Mao's permanent revolution put on little cobbled shoes in 1974. In a burst of excitement that year, the Dutch Ministry of Justice established eight legal centers to find out what laws were needed by poor people in the country, and to organize campaigns to get these laws onto the books. How have the centers worked out?

"My father used to say that working for social justice was a noble goal," says law student Huis

Glaissie, 26, flopping his elbows onto a paper-laden wooden table at the five-year old Structural Legal Aid office in Amsterdam's working-class Jordaan neighborhood. "But when I told him what I do at this center, he told me never to listen to what he said again."

"I think what really got to him," Glaissie continues, unsuccessfully trying to light a cigarette while pushing his long brown hair away from his eyes, "was the campaign we had last year against a new law the government was proposing to end rent control — something that would have led to a lot of evictions."

"We started by having new office members write position letters to Parliament. The letters were full of legal jargon, and most of the people who received them must not have understood the details very well. But on television, we saw opposition politicians raise questions which were taken straight from our letters. So they were very good letters."

A kibitzer who had been sitting quietly at a nearby desk finds this a bit too much to take. "Good letters?" gasps 22-year-old Onno Brinkman, giving the look of a man who has just witnessed a particularly blasphemous "decoration." "Why, the Parliament letters were assigned to new members because they couldn't write anything else."

"To explain a law in simple terms," Mr. Brinkman continues, measuring his words, "you need an office member with experience. Writing simple letters is not an easy task."

Glaissie disdainfully ignores the outburst. "We decided in the past campaign that simple letters would have a certain role in organizing neighborhood opposition. We tackled up one page letters — posters almost — which explained how the law would lead to evictions. In the Jordaan, and we followed them up by organizing marches."

The office's double-barreled campaign worked, and the law was voted down.

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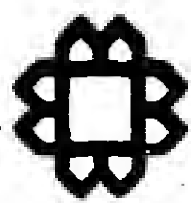
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5. financing and project development in association with others;
6. the physical expansion of the bank's operations by issuing mortgage bonds via the Amsterdam Stock Exchange and by placing private loans. The mortgage bonds, which are all quoted on the Amsterdam Exchange, are easily marketable.

Westland/Utrecht has 34 branch-offices in the Netherlands and a financial office in Basle. Its real estate division has offices in Brussels, Paris and Dusseldorf.

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Reforms Loom in 'Land of the Eternal Student'

By Galina Vroomen

STERDAM (HT) — To reduce costs, increase efficiency and make higher education institutions more responsive to the rest of the economy, the Dutch Ministry of Education and Science has proposed a series of controversial reforms. Over the next few years, the government intends to shorten study time, increase selectivity in admissions, centralize university administration, and alter the distribution of funds. The Netherlands has been called the "land of the eternal student" because it takes the average student eight years to complete a degree — the first term is a two-year pre-university course, followed by a three-year undergraduate program, and a final year of research. The government would like to see students obtain a degree after four or five years with six years permitted, exceptional circumstances and long delays in the system. The government has also proposed the creation of a "second" degree, to be completed after the first degree. About 40 percent of all students completing a degree will be permitted to go on to a second phase, or what is called a "second degree." The two-phase doctoral system is officially supposed to go into effect in September, 1980, but officials concede that implementation is likely to be delayed by

New Reforms

a widespread and vocal resistance to the new reform. Critics fear that the new system might lower the standard of education and they view the "second degree" as unfair. "If you want a degree, the first time is fine. If you want a good degree, the reform is bad," said one student. The government has argued that university students are too specialized in their research, which currently constitutes a large part of most curricula. "We don't plan to institute a degree as an American bachelor's," Dr. H. van Eick of the Ministry of Education and Science said. "Currently, our students have an educational baggage, but it is overweight. After five or 10 years, the student has either forgotten what he learned or what he learned is out of date." The idea of reducing the time a

student studies had already been seriously discussed by the previous socialist government that was ousted in 1977. The cost of education has long exasperated most taxpayers in the Netherlands, where university education is almost totally funded by the government at a cost of 3.7 billion guilder a year.

"It's not the shorter curriculum that is so much of a problem," noted a student of linguistics. "It's how unfair the new system will be." The government has proposed that 40 percent ("not a holy number," said a ministry official) of students be allowed to go on to the second phase. Since a one-phase doctoral in medicine, say, would be meaningless, it would be expected that 100 percent of medical students would go on to the second phase.

This will mean that percentages set by the government in other fields — the social sciences and the arts — will be much lower. "Someone in letters who doesn't get into the second phase won't be able to teach. Their degree will be completely meaningless," the student said. Furthermore, under the new reform as it is currently worded, there would be no opportunity for immediate re-education into another program.

A shorter curricula is expected to encourage more students to undertake a university education and reduce the high 40 percent drop-out rate.

The universities seem unlikely to agree to the government's proposal without a battle. Many faculties have refused outright to plan new curricula, insisting that a shorter program isn't possible. "What will happen, I think, is that rather than rethinking a whole program, a faculty will simply weed out things, creating a watered-down program rather than a new and questioning teaching staff. If the government has proposed an inspection system, it is because, by all accounts, there have been some abuses in the past. A few professors who are highly paid civil servants (earning up to 130,000 guilders as full professors) have been known to take on lucrative consulting positions that use up considerable time and have made themselves generally inaccessible at their university."

But critics argue that the inspection system is unlikely to accomplish much. "In fact, there isn't much one can legally do to remove a university professor with tenure who isn't working. If there was, the university would remove him," said Mr. Kornelis Cath, chairman of the board of governors at the University of Leiden. "Actually, I wouldn't be against the inspection system if the university got more autonomy in exchange," Mr. Cath said. In fact, the university is heading toward less autonomy, particularly in the area of research. Until now, universities have received about 90 percent of their research funds as a lump sum, based on student enrollment and academic staff figures.



Zandvoort Monument, Rotterdam

The government is moving to control more of the 1.16-billion guilder research budget in the future. "The criteria for research funds shouldn't be student-faculty ratios. It should be based at least in part on the quality of the research and its usefulness," said Johan Koster, a ministry science policy adviser. "And given the size of Holland, universities should be discouraged from duplicating research." Currently, most of the remaining 10 percent of university research funds has been distributed by the Netherlands Organization for the

Advancement of Pure Research (ZWO). The government plans to transfer 10 million guilders a year from the university lump sum research grants to ZWO over a nine-year period. Furthermore, the ZWO may well begin granting applied research rather than only pure research. In another proposed change, specialists attached to the Netherlands Academic Council, an advisory council to the ministry with representation from all 13 universities in the Netherlands, will consider opinion-research proposals that are submitted by university staff and attempt to coordinate research efforts among universities. While such specialist groups that include ZWO members, and representatives from industry as well as academics, are already attached to the Academic Council structure, they are expected to become much more influential.

1990 Proposal

By 1990, the proposal of the Minister of Education and Science, Aris Pais, about 34 percent of university research would be funded on the recommendation of these academic sections.

Part of their function would be to assure that research efforts are not being duplicated at several universities. "It should facilitate interdisciplinary research, since researchers won't be applying through a particular university faculty program," explained a member of the faculty at the University of Amsterdam.

Equally controversial have been reforms in university administration (WUB) proposed by the ministry. Most of the power in universities, since a 1970 "democratization" reform, has been invested in university councils made up of up to 40 members, with equal representation from the academic staff, the non-academic staff and students.

One-sixth of the council is made up of outside members (often representing labor or industry) recommended by the council and approved by the Crown. The university council has the power of budget approval and all other powers not specifically delegated to a university executive board. The 1970 reform law was instituted as an experimental law. The experiment is now over, the government says.

Under the new WUB, the power relation will be reversed — the executive board of three to five members will have all powers not expressly delegated to the university council. Although the university council will retain the right to approve the university budget, faculties will have to present their budgets in accordance with directives established by the executive board.

The same shift of power to faculty executive boards from faculty councils is also outlined in the new proposal. And a larger portion of the faculty councils are to be comprised of teaching staff with tenure.

Furthermore, the number of university departments are to be reduced. The University of Amsterdam, for example, currently has 32 faculties, sub-faculties and inter-faculties. The ministry wants to condense these into 10 larger faculties to facilitate administration.

The new WUB also outlines the establishment of a system of university inspection by the government. Two government-appointed inspectors will be assigned to every faculty in a university to ensure enforcement of legislation and to check on the quality of research and education by attending classes, as Mr. Koster pointed out.

Also academic section coordinators should open the possibility for a project to be proposed by a group of researchers working out of several universities.

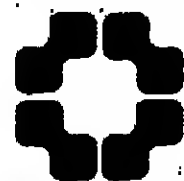
In a separate "innovation note" proposed last October in parliament, Mr. Pais also indicated plans to increase contact between industry and the universities.

Among the incentives likely to be offered are tax deductions for businesses that increase their research efforts, favorable loans for research by small companies, and guidelines for contract research in the universities.

If parliament agrees with the tenor of the note, the minister will formulate it for further parliamentary approval. Although the proposed administration legislation and the research funding changes might be subject to modifications by parliament, and although their impact on the universities might not be felt for several years, they indicate a new government orientation.

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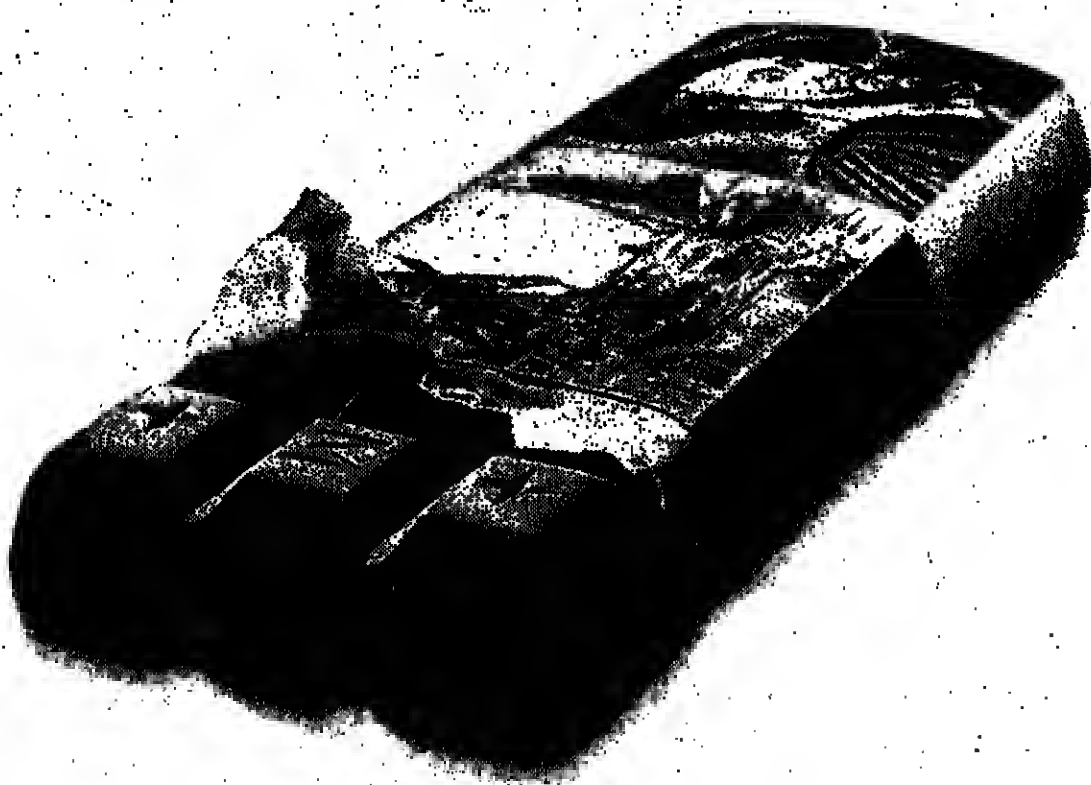
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Goodbye Salute to Saluting

By David Bodanis

UTRECHT (IHT) — With one blue-jeaned leg resting on a convenient window ledge, his hands linked loosely under his bearded chin, Rico Monasso, 27, does not look the picture of a traditional military man.

"I'm president of a union that has 20,000 privates in the Dutch army as members," he said in a quiet, steady voice, "and we use our numbers to do things that really infuriate the officer staff." He paused, and twirled a few locks of his

straggly brown hair while glancing out the window, then continued, a twinkle in his eyes: "It's a hell of a good way to get results."

The union's results hit a peak with its campaign to do away with saluting in the Dutch Army.

"We reached that goal in 1972," Pvt. Monasso recounts, smiling in evident pleasure at the memory, "by means of a plan timed to run for three days. On day one, privates throughout the country began to salute their officers with a lot more vigor than usual. As the day went on, they began saluting not just officers, but cars, beds, and walls."

"On day two, the real fun began. We started saluting everything. If a bird flew overhead, everyone would stop and salute it. If a toilet flushed, everyone would turn, stand at attention, and salute it too." True to the tale, a visitor is shown a photograph of four soldiers vigorously saluting a bird on the steps of their barracks, while an officer is skulking by behind them, unnoticed.

"On day three there was no saluting at all; and the next time a test case against saluting went through the military courts, the authorities didn't have the nerve to refuse it again. You should see the faces of German officers when we don't salute on joint maneuvers with NATO."

Unions have existed in the Dutch army since 1898, but there has never been anything quite like Fvt. Monasso's assemblage of conscripts. The older unions were only for officers and were taken up with discussions of the proper philosophy and bearing of a military officer. Working conditions and overtime pay were not considered subjects of discussion.

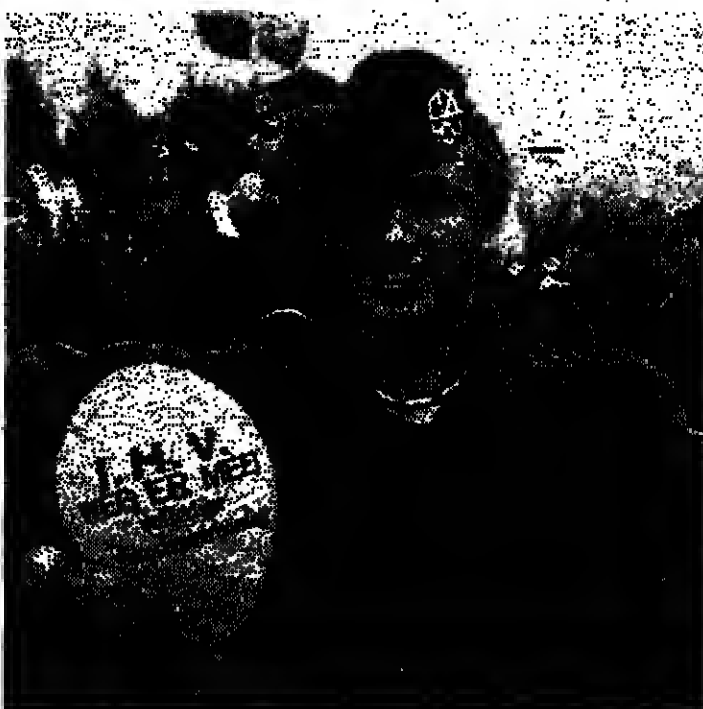
Other Campaigns

The union of conscripts came about in the mid-1960s, when draftees who had been influenced by the spirit of young, drug-using Amsterdam began to enter the army in large numbers.

A number of these new-style recruits started isolated protests against the low pay scale — less than \$4 a day — and the rough discipline they found upon arrival.

When these first protesters were punished by the military court, officers who shared their complaints quickly decided that bending together was the only way to bring about any major changes. The *Vereeniging van dienstplichtige militairen* — Association of military conscripts — was soon ready for action.

Other campaigns the unions are working on: special payment for overtime work, the replacement of



Troops fall out for duty.

military courts by regular, civilian courts, and the end of punishment of a whole platoon when one soldier makes a mistake.

Will changes like this impair necessary discipline? The union obviously thinks not, and whatever NATO officers really think remains shrouded in bureaucratic hedging.

One less constrained comment comes from a Dutch engineer, who recently retired after two terms of

service with the elite Royal Marines. "The first thing we learned in the Marines," he said, "was that nothing was as important as sticking together with your buddies and never running away."

"Look at how much the conscripts support each other in their union stunts," he said. "If they support each other half that much on the battlefield, they'll be doing a damn fine job."

Theologian Called to Ron

(Continued from Page 7S)

his visit would not be appreciated. The archbishop was told to wait for a few months. When the allotted time had passed, he was informed that he would have to wait still more.

This treatment of the venerable archbishop did not go down well at all. Almost the entire Catholic population of the country took it as a personal snub, and this increased their support for the pastoral council's recommendations. In supporting the council, they were indirectly backing Prof. Schillebeeckx. By then one of the most eminent theologians in the world, he had played a large role in the more progressive statements of the council.

The Church's new style soon became evident. Priests began to dress in civil clothes, and many homosexuals began to identify themselves in their local parishes. There was a quick shift to receiving the wafer from the priest by hand, and then to place it in the mouth by oneself. This was an especially telling innovation, because it symbolically suggested that the laity did not have to go through the priesthood to achieve contact with the Son of God.

Most of these changes gradually spread to other Western countries in the course of the 1970s. An even more radical change was the decision of a few Dutch priests to marry. Because the pastoral council's recommendations had not been accepted by the Vatican, married priests had to remain strictly illegal in the sight of all Catholic bishops. The complication was that many of the Dutch bishops, despite the ban, agreed with certain new exegeses which supported the marriage of priests.

When word went out that the bishops were not going to act like policemen, several priests throughout the country took the hint and got married, while continuing to serve as priests. The change was most readily accepted in parishes with high student populations. The only harassment the married priests had to cope with came from the many foreign journalists, who were each eager to find an honest-to-goodness married priest to interview.

The positions endorsed by the council are no longer very novel, nor are they any longer specifically Dutch. What remains important about the Dutch innovations of the early 1970s, is that they make it likely that future reformist innovations will again be led by the Catholic Church of the Netherlands.

The most dangerous radicalization of them all, in the eyes of Rome, would be an increased assault on the concept of a Church hierarchy. To certain officials at the Vatican, these fears are already being realized. As in the early 1970s, it's the Dutch bishops who are the culprit.

The reason is that the seven Dutch bishops are very publicly divided on whether these early reforms should be maintained. The liberal ones wink at advanced congregations, and merely say wryly that "you are working outside my authority." But the more traditional bishops — two out of the seven — speak firmly against these practices.

Now two bishops in the United States would amount to only an insignificant percentage; but two dissenting opinions among the Dutch bishops comes to 30 percent of the

Church's voice. Since Dutch dissenters, whether conservative or not, have a long tradition of loudly proclaiming their stance, it is not surprising that the two bishops have made their opinions widely known.

When the Catholics in a country cannot turn to their own Church to find an unambiguous interpretation of the word of God, then certain souls in Rome are ready to believe that the undermining of all Vatican authority is well under way. Such undermining could not be allowed.

The seven Dutch bishops have been called to Rome to clear up the mess, and they will be expected there early in 1980. The reception they find is likely to be prefigured in the treatment given to Prof. Schillebeeckx, when he turns up there later this week. For Cardinal Willembrands, primate of the Netherlands, has expressed his full confidence in Schillebeeckx's works.

That confidence is needed. Schillebeeckx has written against the view that theology can only be interpreted from the throne of St. Peter. He holds that theology should be developed by the entire church, including the laity. Schillebeeckx has also publicly endorsed the liberation theology of South American reformist Catholics, and once bestowed an honorary Ph.D. on a leading exponent of that view.

For all these reasons, and for his participation in the Dutch pastoral council, Prof. Schillebeeckx would make a good test case for the Vatican. But on top of the views he has expressed in occasional articles and speeches, Prof. Schillebeeckx published in 1974 a highly unconventional book entitled "Jesus: The Story of a Living Man," translated into English as "Jesus: An Experiment in Christology."

The book deals with the of how the early Christianities developed. Such rare have stunning implications for 'theology. A good comes from a book published year in the United States by Christian sect. know Gnostics. That book says the first Christians decided Jesus was a purely spiritual not largely on grounds of piety.

The book also ties in other writings. When Prof. Schillebeeckx was asked Jesus spoke for the truth the time, it is clear that is suggested to the political mist priests in South Africa.

The Vatican was not when the book came out. Schillebeeckx was asked himself, and when his 30th was considered insufficiently called to Rome. His trip was ruled for last year, but was by the deaths of Pope Paul VI and Pope John Paul I.

In all the discussion, Schillebeeckx has not been shy any direct denials of truth. What the Vatican, turning, is that the authorial position on central issues the question of what lies the New Testament statement of the truth.

What Rome's decision about Prof. Schillebeeckx clear. How Dutch Catholics act to their decision is clear. But whatever does Rome later this week, it that Prof. Schillebeeckx draw on whatever strength accumulated in his press of silent meditation.

Spot Oil Market Arous World's Interest, Conc

(Continued from Page 7S)

of all, what there is in the Rotterdam area, is principally located in the sprawling port city's outskirts.

According to a European civil servant who has studied this phenomenon, it "involves only a fairly few people" who work in 30 to 50 oil brokerage firms not only in the Rotterdam area, but elsewhere in Northern European ports, such as Antwerp, Hamburg and Amsterdam. There are even other such free markets in Genoa, Singapore and in the Caribbean. Basically, this wheeling and dealing over incoming oil shipments takes place around the world's major part and oil refining facilities.

A large part of the petroleum products destined for Western Europe do land in Rotterdam's Europort, the world's largest port, which in the past 20 years has also developed into the world's largest refinery complex. Most of this supply in Rotterdam and other ports is channeled through the major international oil giants which have their own sources of crude oil and their own refining capacity.

Other companies that also buy or refine oil generally buy it under long-term contracts to safeguard their investment as much as possible in today's volatile world market characterized by frequent OPEC price increases. A small remainder estimated to be only about 5 per-

cent of the northwest European spot or free oil market is bought and sold on the spot by the brokers at what they can get. This is the posted OPEC price by the dependent on the available around the world periods during the deals cease almost completely in times of anticipated war; what does arrive in that is not already under will fetch prices much higher than the posted price. During June binge the prices per barrel for this spot oil quantity more than doubled contract price of \$11 barrel.

A source with one of the major oil companies there can be sudden wide the prices paid for this oil of 20 percent in a not unheard of. The Rotterdam, can, accordingly, be influenced by parently unlikely factors of water in the Rhine which much of the international oil traffic travels.

The transactions are by telephone or telex, with telephone bill recently at about \$60,000 a year as try to find buyers in Hamburg or Tokyo.



I. van der Veen



C.W. Soethout



A.J. Mak van Waay



C.G. van Hardeveld



A.N. Kahrel



P.J.M. Sneekes

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"A price like that," he teased, "and they don't conceal the screws?"

"Actually," I pointed out, "those tiny hexagonal screws, as you call them, are an intrinsic part of the design. Eight of them. In 18 carat gold. Locking the distinctive geometric bezel to the face of the watch. Tightly as a porthole."

For all my friend's flippancy, he was fascinated.

Royal Oak is water resistant to a depth of 300 ft. And yet the

case encloses one of the slimmest self-winding calendar movements ever created.

"But why Royal Oak?" he persisted. "Originally," I explained, "the Royal Oak watch was designed in stainless steel and named after two British Royal Navy steel ships of the turn of the century. These were named 'Royal Oak' after the hollow tree where the future King Charles II of England is reputed to have found refuge from his enemies."

"We might say," he ventured, "a symbol of powerful force protecting a precious life within."

"I couldn't have put it better myself," I said.

Audemars Piguet

GENEVA: COLLET - GÜBELIN - LES AMBASSADEURS - KUNZ & Co. LONDON: ASPREY - GARRARD - GRAFF
PARIS: ALDEBERT - CLERC - FRED ROME: BEDETTI - BULGARI ZÜRICH: GÜBELIN - LES AMBASSADEURS - MEISTER

COFFEE

	Dec	Nov	Oct	Sept	Aug	July	June	May	April	March	Feb	Jan
Arabica	1.33	1.33	1.30	1.28	1.25	1.22	1.19	1.16	1.13	1.10	1.07	1.04
Robusta	1.25	1.25	1.22	1.20	1.17	1.14	1.11	1.08	1.05	1.02	0.99	0.96

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares	Price	Volume
December 7	12.38	1,201
December 8	12.34	2,075
December 9	12.41	2,437
December 10	12.43	1,626
December 11	12.42	1,443

*These figures are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

Symbol	Price	Volume
IBM	154.00	14
AT&T	143.00	294
GE	102.00	256
Westing	95.00	256
Boeing	72.00	105
McKinley	66.00	419
RepNYCp	74.00	21
DeHoff	76.00	274
DeHoff	74.00	196
DeHoff	64.00	42

Symbol	Price	Volume
IBM	1	1
AT&T	1	1
GE	1	1
Westing	1	1
Boeing	1	1
McKinley	1	1
RepNYCp	1	1
DeHoff	1	1
DeHoff	1	1
DeHoff	1	1

AMER Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
233.78	232.12	232.51	+1.38

	Dec	Nov	Oct	Sept	Aug	July	June	May	April	March	Feb	Jan
27,000 lbs. J cents per lb.	219.00	219.00	218.00	216.18	+1.32	218.00	217.00	215.00	213.00	211.00	209.00	207.00
Arabica	1.33	1.33	1.30	1.28	1.25	1.22	1.19	1.16	1.13	1.10	1.07	1.04
Robusta	1.25	1.25	1.22	1.20	1.17	1.14	1.11	1.08	1.05	1.02	0.99	0.96

Tokyo Exchange

	Dec 7, 1979	Yen
Asahi Chem.	130	145.15
Daikin	294	145.15
Fuji Photo	361	145.15
Honda Motor	442	145.15
Sanofi	111	145.15
Tokai	111	145.15
Yamaha	111	145.15

AMER Most Actives

Symbol	Price	Volume
IBM	154.00	14
AT&T	143.00	294
GE	102.00	256
Westing	95.00	256
Boeing	72.00	105
McKinley	66.00	419
RepNYCp	74.00	21
DeHoff	76.00	274
DeHoff	74.00	196
DeHoff	64.00	42

AMER Most Actives

Symbol	Price	Volume
IBM	1	1
AT&T	1	1
GE	1	1
Westing	1	1
Boeing	1	1
McKinley	1	1
RepNYCp	1	1
DeHoff	1	1
DeHoff	1	1
DeHoff	1	1

AMER Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
233.78	232.12	232.51	+1.38

Wall St. Hig Trade Model

(Continued from Page 1)

differing Chrysler loan bills but details were not. The sources said it might require the United Auto Workers to accept a pay freeze, that the Senate's 3 year financial contribution mandated of the union was too large to raise by other.

The star performer was Cyanamid, which jumped 3 1/2% on turnover of 19,900,000 shares. Cyanamid previous statements that no reason for the active shares.

Integon climbed 1 1/2% if firms may be interested in Integon.

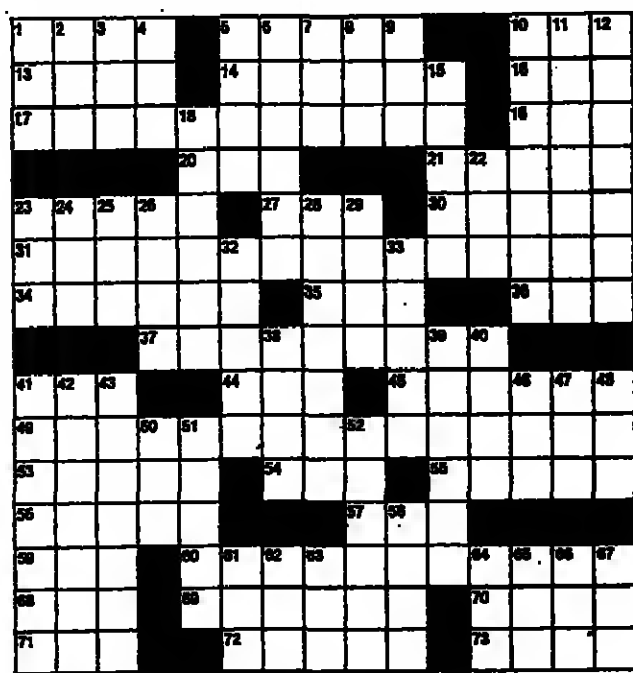
Congoleum lost 1/2% if indefinitely a special shareholder meeting for a vote on a takeover by an affiliate of Integon to restructure the deal it said the \$36 a share bid change.

General Motor said economy is in store for economic downturn during 1980 but a rebound will in the year.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



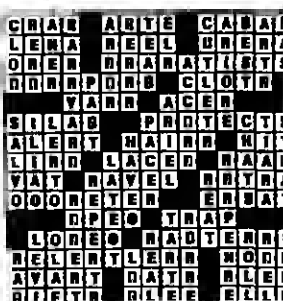
ACROSS

- 1 Eban of Israel
5 Muffler
10 Auto club insignia
13 Fibs
14 Victoria's prince
16 WAVES' org.
17 With 31 Across, saying re subjugation
19 Papal title: Abbr.
20 Neckline type
21 Priest's post
22 White mark on a horse's face
27 To the degree
30 Donny's sister
31 See 17 Across
34 Barn dance emcee
35 Largest
36 Silly one
37 Botticelli's "of the Magi"
41 Cleo's bosom companion
44 Wrestler's pad
45 Makes waves
48 With 60 Across, Shakespeare on tribulation

DOWN

- 33 Molluscoided
34 Miss the pop-up
35 Endows
36 den
37 Linden
38 Indaration
39 Ripen
40 See 49 Across
41 Eur. country
42 Balled
43 Unit equaling 43,560 sq. ft.
44 Bitter vetch
45 Exams
46 Suffix with four, six, etc.
1 Word on a stop sign in Rome
2 Life story, for short
3 Groucho's "You—Your—Life"
4 Residue
5 Salvage
6 Lawyer's customer
7 Network letters
8 Soak
9 To's partner
10 Homeland of Hedy Lamarr
11 Malign or besets
12 Actress Ursula
13 Type of steamer
14 Made level
15 Language of northern Thailand
16 Purveyor of Londoners' "telly"
17 Grazing land
18 What a hog wants
19 Author who was Cézanne's close friend
20 Circle in the Square, e.g.
21 Type of lightning
22 Roman survey tool
23 Verse
24 Very unusual
25 "Not now—"
26 Isle near the Tongas
27 Mitigate
28 Jet set member
29 Acts like a brat
30 Pile for Max Perkins: Abbr.
31 Like a faddist's rock
32 Former draft org.
33 Direction or suffix
34 Beginners
35 Hot-dish stand
36 Freshman's followers
37 Item in the fire
38 Air Force hero
39 Medics
40 Convoys
41 Payola
42 Uno, due, —
43 Urge

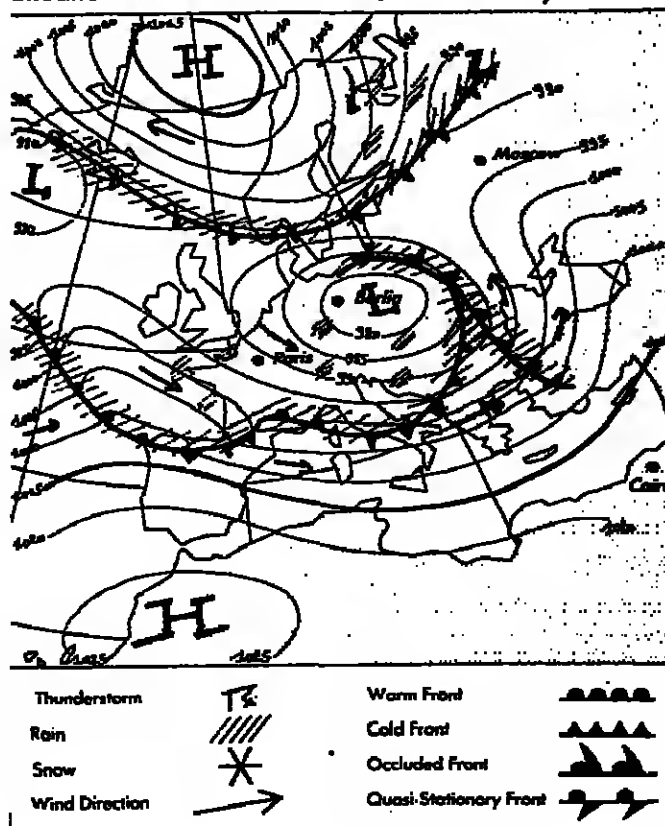
Solution to Previous Puzzle



WEATHER

ALBANY	ALBUQUERQUE	ALBUQUERQUE	ALBUQUERQUE	ALBUQUERQUE	ALBUQUERQUE
10 44	10 44	10 44	10 44	10 44	10 44
11 32	11 32	11 32	11 32	11 32	11 32
12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30	12 30
13 28	13 28	13 28	13 28	13 28	13 28
14 26	14 26	14 26	14 26	14 26	14 26
15 24	15 24	15 24	15 24	15 24	15 24
16 22	16 22	16 22	16 22	16 22	16 22
17 20	17 20	17 20	17 20	17 20	17 20
18 18	18 18	18 18	18 18	18 18	18 18
19 16	19 16	19 16	19 16	19 16	19 16
20 14	20 14	20 14	20 14	20 14	20 14
21 12	21 12	21 12	21 12	21 12	21 12
22 10	22 10	22 10	22 10	22 10	22 10
23 8	23 8	23 8	23 8	23 8	23 8
24 6	24 6	24 6	24 6	24 6	24 6
25 4	25 4	25 4	25 4	25 4	25 4
26 2	26 2	26 2	26 2	26 2	26 2
27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	27 0
28 -2	28 -2	28 -2	28 -2	28 -2	28 -2
29 -4	29 -4	29 -4	29 -4	29 -4	29 -4
30 -6	30 -6	30 -6	30 -6	30 -6	30 -6
31 -8	31 -8	31 -8	31 -8	31 -8	31 -8
32 -10	32 -10	32 -10	32 -10	32 -10	32 -10
33 -12	33 -12	33 -12	33 -12	33 -12	33 -12
34 -14	34 -14	34 -14	34 -14	34 -14	34 -14
35 -16	35 -16	35 -16	35 -16	35 -16	35 -16
36 -18	36 -18	36 -18	36 -18	36 -18	36 -18
37 -20	37 -20	37 -20	37 -20	37 -20	37 -20
38 -22	38 -22	38 -22	38 -22	38 -22	38 -22
39 -24	39 -24	39 -24	39 -24	39 -24	39 -24
40 -26	40 -26	40 -26	40 -26	40 -26	40 -26
41 -28	41 -28	41 -28	41 -28	41 -28	41 -28
42 -30	42 -30	42 -30	42 -30	42 -30	42 -30
43 -32	43 -32	43 -32	43 -32	43 -32	43 -32
44 -34	44 -34	44 -34	44 -34	44 -34	44 -34
45 -36	45 -36	45 -36	45 -36	45 -36	45 -36
46 -38	46 -38	46 -38	46 -38	46 -38	46 -38
47 -40	47 -40	47 -40	47 -40	47 -40	47 -40
48 -42	48 -42	48 -42	48 -42	48 -42	48 -42
49 -44	49 -44	49 -44	49 -44	49 -44	49 -44
50 -46	50 -46	50 -46	50 -46	50 -46	50 -46
51 -48	51 -48	51 -48	51 -48	51 -48	51 -48
52 -50	52 -50	52 -50	52 -50	52 -50	52 -50
53 -52	53 -52	53 -52	53 -52	53 -52	53 -52
54 -54	54 -54	54 -54	54 -54	54 -54	54 -54
55 -56	55 -56	55 -56	55 -56	55 -56	55 -56
56 -58	56 -58	56 -58	56 -58	56 -58	56 -58
57 -60	57 -60	57 -60	57 -60	57 -60	57 -60
58 -62	58 -62	58 -62	58 -62	58 -62	58 -62
59 -64	59 -64	59 -64	59 -64	59 -64	59 -64
60 -66	60 -66	60 -66	60 -66	60 -66	60 -66
61 -68	61 -68	61 -68	61 -68	61 -68	61 -68
62 -70	62 -70	62 -70	62 -70	62 -70	62 -70
63 -72	63 -72	63 -72	63 -72	63 -72	63 -72
64 -74	64 -74	64 -74	64 -74	64 -74	64 -74
65 -76	65 -76	65 -76	65 -76	65 -76	65 -76
66 -78	66 -78	66 -78	66 -78	66 -78	66 -78
67 -80	67 -80	67 -80	67 -80	67 -80	67 -80

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Tuesday



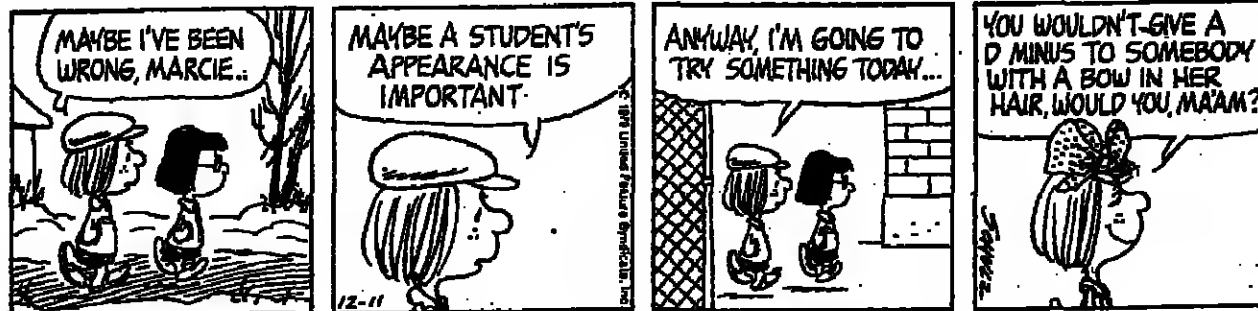
\$60 Million in Confiscated Drugs Stolen From Court's Strong Room

TRIESTE, Italy, Dec. 10 (Reuters) — Thieves stole 43 kilos (94.6 pounds) of heroin and morphine worth \$60 million in a raid on the strong room of the Trieste courthouse last weekend, police said today.

The drugs, confiscated two weeks ago when police broke an international gang of drug traffickers and arrested 39 foreigners, were temporarily stored in several safes.

They were due to be sent to the Interior Ministry in Rome this week. Police believe the thieves had themselves locked in the building on Friday night and found the keys to the safes in a court official's desk.

PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLEBAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN

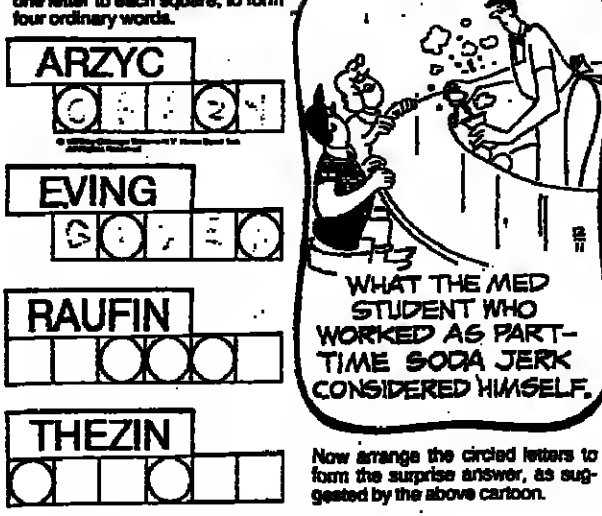


DOONESBURY



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print answers here: A

Yesterday's Jumble: TRILL, LEECH, PURIFY, INDOOR

Answer: People may be amused when one's held up this way—TO RIDICULE

Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office

Printed in Great Britain

BOOKS

UTOPIAN THOUGHT IN THE WESTERN WORLD

By Frank E. Manuel and Fritzie P. Manuel
The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press
Illustrated. 896 pp. \$25.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

HERE is a very thick book with long, packed pages and it is filled with different men's plans for human happiness. Since the Greeks, someone has always been trying to define happiness and to design a society that would guarantee it. Men, it seems, never quit trying, even under the most discouraging conditions.

"Utopian Thought in the Western World," by Frank E. Manuel and Fritzie P. Manuel, is a history of our wildest dreams. There is something wonderful in the idea of a definitive scholarly work on such a subject. In his "Defense of Poetry," Sir Philip Sidney coupled Utopias with poetry and ranked them both above philosophy and history as more persuasive in leading men to virtue. One might almost go a step further and call the poet a Utopian manqué.

"Utopian Propensity" Just as William James assumed a "religious propensity" in man, the Manuels assume a "Utopian propensity" as well. Utopias might be described as secular Parades, or earthly heavens. As the authors put it, "Utopia is a hybrid plant, born of the crossing of a paradisaical, other-worldly belief of Judeo-Christian religion with the Hellenic myth of an ideal city on earth."

"The Great Utopia," they write, "started and yet is recognized as conceivable. It is not a sleepy or bizarre vision but one that satisfies a hunger or stimulates the mind and the body to a recognition of a new potentiality." They believe that "the Utopia can be studied as a reflection of the specific crises that it presumes to resolve." If the Utopian planner has talent, "he reveals the inner depths, the essence" of his historical moment. He may "capture the anguish of an epoch in a striking metaphor."

Utopias come in all sizes and shapes. "The body of Utopia," the Manuels observe, "has been chipped into the soft and the hard, the static and the dynamic, the serene and the spiritual, the aristocratic and the plebeian, the figurative and the social, the Utopia of escape and the Utopia of realization, the collectivist and the individualist."

"Utopians of the past," they say, "have dealt with war and peace, the many faces of love, the anatomy of need and desire, the opposition of calm felicity and dynamic change, the alternative of hierarchy or equality, the search for a powerful unifying bond to hold mankind together." They have even made "aesthetic and individual creativity the key to existence or all but passed it by." "There are," according to the Manuels, "political Utopias, religious Utopias, environmental Utopias, sexual Utopias, architectural Utopias."

Among the most famous Utopias, Sir Thomas More's was a "rationally" organized, rather severe and snobbish agricultural community in which slaves did all the degrading work. In Campanella's "City of the Sun," scientific knowledge was translated into pictures painted on both sides of all seven concentric walls of the radial city.

Saint-Simon felt that "the malady of the age was an atrophy of love and association." In his Utopia, "mankind had to be taught to feel again," had to be conditioned to love. Fourier went further in this theory of "passionate attraction," in

Attempt to Outwit

Prophetic or regressive, or blind, optimistic or despairing, or absolute, or profane, or realistic or surreal, or peaceful or turbulent, or benign — Utopias have these things as man through centuries continues to try to himself, to find a form for his likeness, a home for his hopes.

We've come a long way Utopias. As John Donne I think if men, which in these live/Durst look for themselves themselves retrieve. They like strangers greet themselves a marvelous book, a triumph of scholarship, Frank and Manuel invite us to greet our

Anatole Broyard is on the New York Times.

Queen's Sevi. On Display a London Pala

LONDON, Dec. 10 (AP) — Exhibition has opened reveals Queen Elizabeth II's owner of the world's richest of 18th century Sevi.

The royal paintings, and postage stamps have famous, but few persons about the Sevi, which made in France since 1738.

The richly decorated has been kept in the private rooms at Buckingham Palace Windsor Castle since the ancestor, King George IV, the pieces between 1783 and

About 350 of the 100 painted dishes, plates, cups, vases and vases have show for the next 10 month Queen's Gallery at Bud Palace.

BRIDGE

By Alan Tr

THE psychological insights needed to achieve success at rubber bridge are quite different from those needed in tournament play. In a major championship a player usually trusts his partner and allows for the possibility that his opponents are of the unknown to him, however good. The converse is true for East and his relatively inexperienced partner on the diagrammed deal.

On his left, however, he had a very tough competitor indeed. But the fact that South was an expert, and West was not, was important in the subsequent train of events.

Many tournament players with the North hand would respond to one heart with a splinter bid of three spades, showing heart support, at most one spade, and slam interest within the limits set by the original pass. But such subtleties have little place at the rubber bridge table, and North's raise to four hearts was not preemptive but rather showed a new opening bid.

South now had the ideal hand on which to use Blackwood. If his partner held one ace there was likely to be a reasonable play for six hearts. He did and there was.

West led a trump, which was as good as anything and gave nothing away. With normal play South must now succeed, in spite of the fact that the diamond finesse is due to fail. South can work on clubs and develop the two tricks he needs to discard his losing diamonds.

South accordingly won in his hand with the trump jack and led the club jack. West played the five, neglecting his duty to play high-low with a doubleton in such a situation, dummy played low, and East, summing up the situation in a flash, won with the ace.

This was a brilliant move, aimed at concealing the location of the queen. And it worked perfectly. East returned his remaining trump, and South won, in dummy, the five, and cashed the club king. He then ruffed a club, hoping to bring down the queen, but West discarded a spade.

South inspected this surprising

development with considerable

He looked at this card illegal procedure that attracted coterie complaints from East.

"Something funny must have happened here," grumbled putting the trick on one side. Understandably, he had that. West revoked. But not a word and there was now to make the slam. South fell back on the diamond. This failed, and he was down.

If East had made the non of winning the second trick, queen, South would have had the ace subsequently to m contract. West was not to have made a good play by the ace at the second as there was no real alternative.

East's falsecard was based lighting assessment of the distribution influenced by two. Experts hardly ever bid life with two quick losers in a suit, so South was unlikely to doubleton club. And We quite likely to have made an playing the five of clubs. At which, if West had held a si club he would probably have

NORTH (D)

AKJ54

10863

AK94

WEST

108643

953

KJ53

65

SOUTH

KJ15

QJ7

QJ362

AQ7

AJ

Both sides were vulnerable.

North East South

Pass Pass 10

40 Pass 4 N.T.

50 Pass 80

Pass Pass

West led the heart eight.

[illegible]